

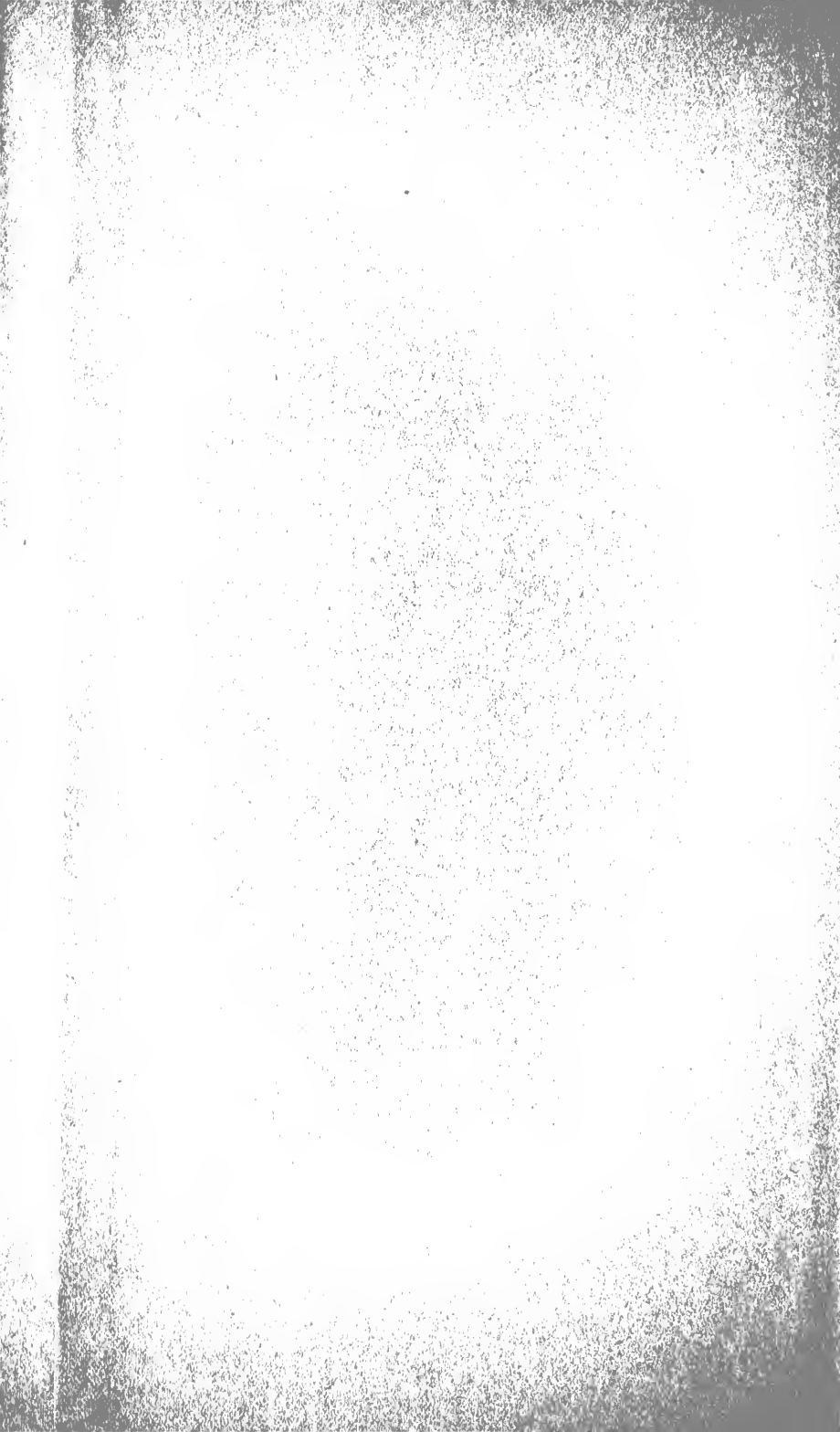
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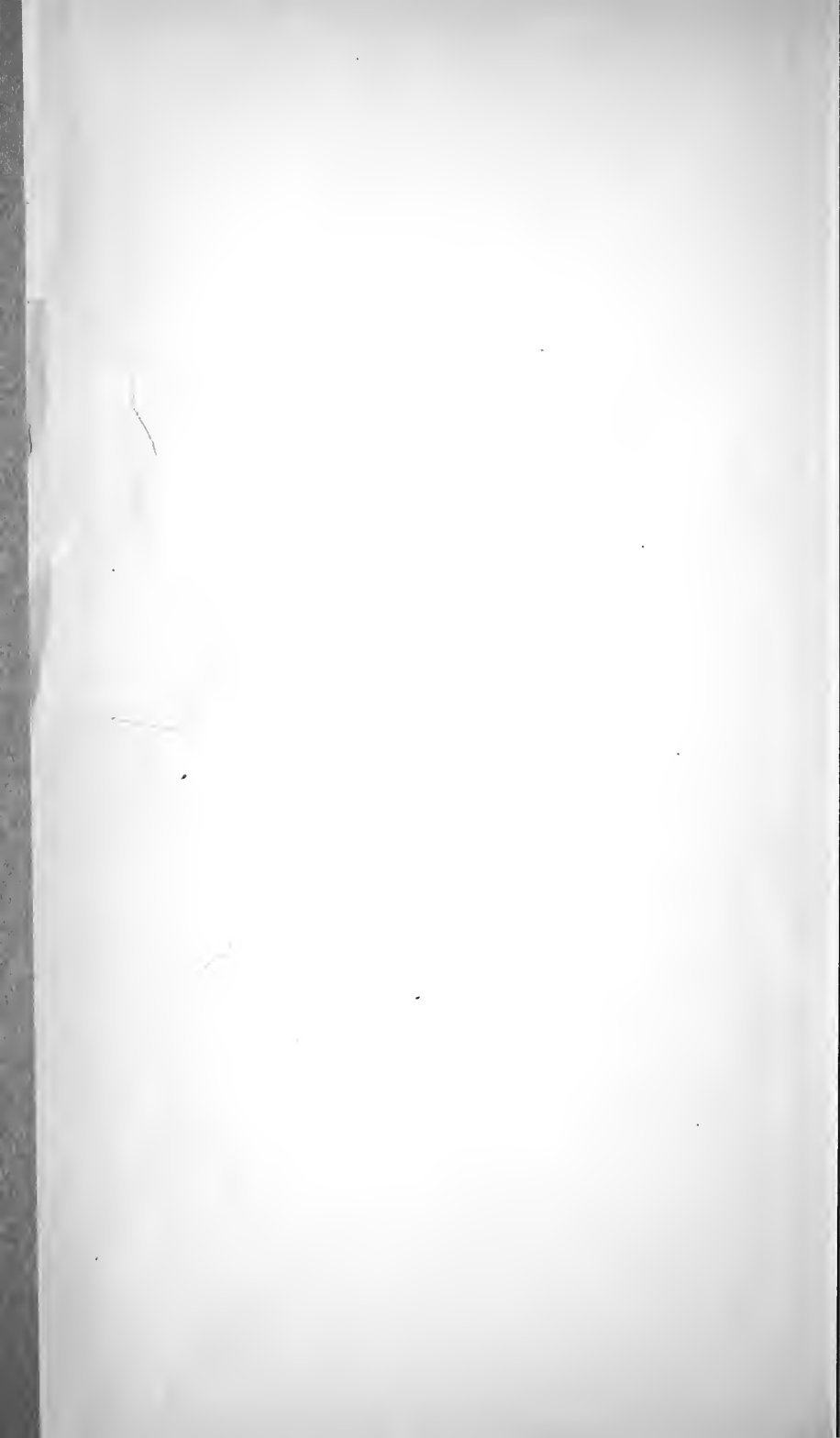
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THE
HOTEL GUESTS' GUIDE

TO THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

EDITED BY
CHARLES EDWIN PRESCOTT.

SECOND EDITION.

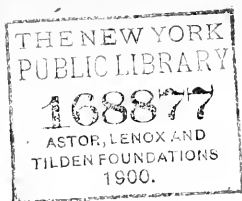
NEW YORK :

Geo. W. Averell, Publisher.

20 & 22 Gold St.

1872.

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PREFACE.

The first edition of this work met with such a flattering reception, both from the proprietors of the leading Hotels in this city, and from the traveling public; that we have been induced to re-issue it revised and improved.

Our object has been not only to indicate the names and localities of all places of interest, but to add such brief notices of them as would not fail to be of service to the stranger desiring to inspect our city.

We beg leave to call the attention of visitors to New York to the list of business houses under "WHERE TO BUY." We recommend these as being first-class places for the purchase of goods; buyers will meet not only with every attention, but will be fairly dealt with, both as to quality of goods and scale of prices.

It may not be uninteresting to know that the "HOTEL GUESTS' GUIDE" has a circulation of three thousand copies, divided between the following named first-class Hotels, viz.:

ASTOR, - - - - 200	GILSEY, - - - - 150	NEW YORK, - - - 200
BREVOORT, - - - 150	GRAMMERCY PARK, - 100	ST. DENIS, - - - 100
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New York, Oct. 15th, 1872.

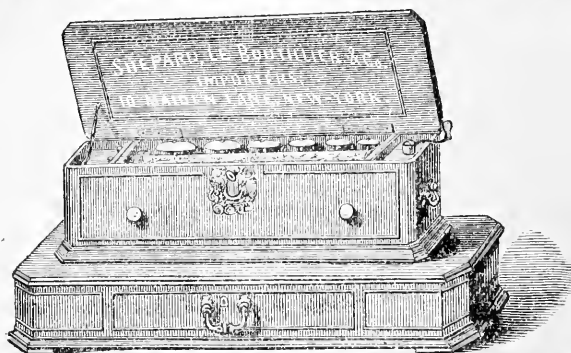
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HISTORY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK AS IT WAS.

HISTORICAL LOCALITIES.

THE denizens of New York are such utilitarians that they have sacrificed to the shrine of Mammon almost every relic of the olden time. The feeling of veneration for the past, so characteristic of the cities of the Old World, is lamentably deficient among the people of the New. Still, as there are some who may take an interest in knowing even the sites of memorable historic places of the city, we will briefly refer to some of them. Few, we presume, are not patriotic enough to gaze with interest as they pass through Franklin Square, on the site of the old town mansion of Washington, which stood at the north-east angle of Franklin Square and Pearl Street, or tread the sod of Fort Greene, Brooklyn, that battle-ground of the Martyrs of Liberty.

Taking the Battery as a starting point, the first object of historic interest we encounter is the old Kennedy House, No. 1 Broadway. During the war of independence it was successively the residence of Lord Cornwallis, General Clinton, Lord Howe and General Washington. This house was erected in 1760 by Hon. Captain Kennedy, who returned to England prior to the Revolution. It subsequently came into the possession of his youngest son, from whom it ultimately passed into that of the late Nathaniel Prime. Talleyrand passed some time under its roof.

From this house anxious eyes watched the destruction of the statue of George III, in the Bowling Green; and a few years afterwards other eyes saw, from its windows, the last soldiers of that king passing for ever from our shores.

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Still later, others looked sadly on the funeral of Fulton, who died in a house which has been built in what was once the garden.

Here Arnold concerted his treasonable project with Andre at the Clinton's—his head-quarters at the time. Arnold also occupied more frequently the third house from the Battery, in Broadway. Arnold is said to have had a sentinel at his door. When his traitorous character had become known he used to be saluted in the streets by the epithet of "the traitor-general." He was guarded by an escort from Sir Henry Clinton. General Gage's head-quarters in 1765 was the small low building since known as the Atlantic Garden.

The Bowling Green was originally inclosed, in 1732 "with walks therein for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the sports and delight of the inhabitants of the city."

In 1697 it was resolved, "that the lights be hung out in the dark time of the moon within this city, and for the use of the inhabitants; and that every 7th house do hang a lantern and a candle in it," &c.

The site of the old Government House is now occupied by a range of dwelling-houses at the south side of the inclosure, called the Bowling Green. It was subsequently used as the Custom House (from 1790 to 1815), when it was taken down. Earlier recollections even belong to this location; here the Dutch and English forts were erected. At the corner of Wall and William streets, now the Bank of New York, once stood the statue of William Pitt. The old Stadt Huys stood at Coenties Slip. On the site of the present U. S. Treasury was situated the Town Hall, or "Congress Hall," which included also the Law Courts and Prison. In front of this building were the stocks, a pillory, and a whipping post. This edifice was subsequently converted into a hall of legislature.

It was in its gallery on Wall street, in April, 1789, that General Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. This important public ceremony took place in the open gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, in the view of an immense concourse of citizens. There stood Washington, invested with a suit of dark silk velvet, of the old cut, steel-hilted small-sword by

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his side, hair in bag and full powdered, in black silk hose, and shoes with silver buckles, as he took the oath of office to Chancellor Livingston. Dr. Duer thus describes the scene of the inauguration:—

“This auspicious ceremony took place under the portico of Federal Hall, upon the balcony in front of the Senate Chamber, in the immediate presence of both Houses of Congress, and in full view of the crowds that thronged the adjacent streets. The oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston, and when the illustrious chief had kissed the book, the Chancellor, with a loud voice, proclaimed, “Long live George Washington, President of the United States.” Never shall I forget the thrilling effect of the thundering cheers which broke forth, as from one voice, peal after peal, from the assembled multitude. Nor was it the voices alone of the people that responded to the announcement; their hearts beat in unison with the echoes resounding through the distant streets; and many a tear stole down the rugged cheeks of the hardiest of the spectators, as well I noted from my station in an upper window of the neighboring house of Colonel Hamilton.”

Washington's farewell interview with his officers took place at France's Tavern, corner of Pearl and Broad streets.

New York is noted for its pageants and processions. That on the occasion of the last visit of General Lafayette presented the most imposing spectacle of its time.

In ancient times boats were used to convey passengers across Pearl street. Canal and Cliff streets derive their names from a like circumstance. The Old Dutch records show that the outskirts of the town were divided into farms—called “Bouwerys;” from this fact the Bowery derived its name.

The hills were sometimes precipitous, as from Beekman and Peck's hills, and in the neighborhood of Pearl, Beekman and Ferry streets, and from the Middle Dutch Church, in Nassau street, down to Maiden lane; and sometimes gradually sloping, as on either hills along the line of the water, coursing through Maiden lane.

When Hamilton acted as Secretary of the Treasury, he wrote the “Federalist” at a house in Wall street, between Broad and William streets, its site being now occupied by the Mechanics' Bank. His last residence was the Grange,

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at Bloomingdale. He lived also for some time at Bayard House, on the banks of the North River. The location where his hapless duel with Burr occurred, near Weehawken, is pointed out to visitors; a stone marks the spot where Hamilton fell.

Leisler and Milbourne, the proto-martyrs of popular liberty in America, met with a sanguinary death, May 16th, 1691, on the verge of Beekman's swamp, near the spot where the Sun Building now stands.

Where Catharine street now stands was the spot where the stamps were burnt, at the dead of night, by citizens in the year 1776.

Benjamin Franklin, while residing in New York, used as an observatory for experimenting on electricity, the steeple of the old Dutch Church, now the Post Office, in Nassau street. Who will not gaze with interest at this starting point of that luminous train which now encircles the globe, and by which we communicate in letters of light with our antipodes almost with the celerity of thought.

The old City Hall, in Broadway, the site of which is now occupied by a row of brown stone buildings, was for a long time the most notable edifice of the kind in the city. Here Washington, with his suite, attended the brilliant assemblies of his days.

A still more interesting relic of the past was the old Sugar-House Prison, which, till within a very few years, stood in Liberty street, adjacent to the Dutch Church, now the Post Office. It was founded in 1689, and occupied as a sugar refining factory till 1777, when Lord Howe converted it into a place of confinement for American prisoners.

The old Walton House, in Pearl Street, was one of the memorabilia of New York city. This celebrated mansion was erected, in 1754, by Walton, a wealthy English merchant. It continued in possession of the family during the Revolutionary war, and was the scene of great splendor and festivity.

Washington's city mansion stood at the junction of Main and Pearl streets, the northern angle of Franklin Square. Here the General was accustomed to hold state levees.

The old Brewery at the Five Points, recently taken down, is deserving of some notice. Its purlieus were those of wretchedness and crime; they have been fitly described

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as "an exhibition of poverty without a parallel—a scene of degradation too appalling to be believed and too shocking to be disclosed ; where you find crime without punishment, disgrace without shame, sin without compunction, and death without hope.

During the past few years the attention of the benevolent has been attracted to this locality, and a missionary station has been erected there, under the direction of Mr. Pease. The entire cost of the establishment has been estimated at over \$80,000.

The old Methodist Church in John street, nearly facing Dutch street, is an object of antiquarian interest. In William street, about midway between John and Fulton streets, stands a range of modern houses, about the centre of which is the birth-place of Washington Irving.

Old Governor Stuyvesant's house stood upon his "Bowerie Farm," a little to the south of St Mark's church, between the Second and Third Avenues. A pear tree, imported from Holland in 1647 by Stuyvesant, and planted in his garden, yet flourishes on the corner of Thirteenth street and Third Avenue, though but the roots and a solitary shoot remain,—the tree having been almost entirely destroyed by a storm in 1863.

He lived eighteen years after the change in the government, and at his death was buried in his vault within the chapel. Over his remains was placed a slab (which may yet be seen in the eastern wall of St. Mark's), with the following inscription:—"In this vault lies buried Petrus Stuyvesant, late Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, now called New York, and the Dutch West India Islands. Died in August, A. D., 1682, aged eighty years."

At the corner of Charlton and Varick streets stood a wooden building, formerly of considerable celebrity, known as the "Richmond Hill House." It has had many distinguished occupants, having been successively the residence of General Washington, John Adams and Aaron Burr. It has been the scene of great festivities. Baron Steuben, Chancellor Livingston, and numerous other notable men of their times having met within its walls.

Aaron Burr once lived at the corner of Cedar and

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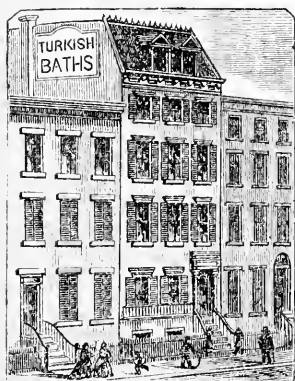
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Nassau streets, and, after he held the office of Vice-President, at the corner of Pine and Nassau.

Cobbett kept his seed store at 62 Fulton street. His farm was at Hempstead, Long Island.

Grant Thorburn's celebrated seed store, which was one of the notable objects of the city in its time, was in Liberty street, between Nassau and Broadway. His store was previously used for a quaker meeting-house, the first that that society had erected in the city.

The brick meeting-house, built in 1764, in Beekman street, near Nassau street, then standing on open fields, was the place where Whitefield preached.

On the site of the present Metropolitan Hotel once lived the diplomatist, Talleyrand, when ambassador to the United States. He published a small tract on America, once much read; he it was who affirmed that the greatest sight he had ever beheld in this country was Hamilton, with his pile of books under his arm, proceeding to the court-room in the old City Hall, in order to expound the law.

James Rivington, from London, opened a book store, in 1761, near the foot of Wall street, from which his "Royal Gazetteer" was published in April, 1773.

Gainé's "New York Mercury," in Hanover Square, was established in 1752; Holt's "New York Journal," in Dock (Pearl) street, near Wall, commenced in 1776; and Anderson's "Constitutional Gazette," a very small sheet, was published for a few months in 1775 at Beekman's Slip.

Gainé kept a book store under the sign of the Bible and Crown, at Hanover Square, for forty years. Among the early publishers and booksellers may be named Evert Duyckinck, who lived at the corner of Pearl Street and Old Slip; and Isaac Collins, George A. Hopkins, Samuel Campbell and T. & J. Swords.

William Barlas, of Maiden Lane, was himself an excellent scholar. He published classical books. He was the friend and correspondent of Newton, Cowper's friend.

In the year 1607, the memorable year in which forty-seven learned men began the English version of the Bible, Henry Hudson sailed in search of a north-east passage to India. For two seasons he strove in vain to penetrate the ice-barriers, and then turned homeward. His patrons abandoned their enterprise, and Hudson went over to Holland

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and entered the service of the Dutch East India Company, whose fleets then agitated the waters of almost every sea.

On the 3d of September, 1609, the intrepid navigator first entered the Bay of New York. Here commence the acknowledged chronicles of European civilization on these shores of the newly-discovered continent, over which, till then, the wild Indian had held undisputed sway. According to the Scandinavian records, it is affirmed, the Norsemen visited our shores even prior to the discovery of the continent by the famed Genoese.

Among those supposed early navigators was Prince Madoc; and Verrazani, who, in the year 1514, is believed to have anchored in these waters and explored the coast of what was then known as part of ancient Vinland. We shall take a cursory glance at the leading events which have been handed down to us, since they will serve to illustrate the progressive advancement of the civilized over the savage forms of life, of which this memorable island has been the theatre.

Although Hudson has not recorded in his diary his landing in the harbor of New York, we possess a tradition of the event by Heckewelder, the Indian historian. He describes the natives as greatly perplexed and terrified when they beheld the approach of the strange object—the ship in the offing. They deemed it a visit from the Manitou, coming in his big canoe, and began to prepare an entertainment for his reception. “By-and-by, the chief, *in red clothes and a glitter of metal*, with others, came ashore in a smaller canoe, mutual salutations and signs of friendship were exchanged; and after a while strong drink was offered, which made all gay and happy. In time, as their mutual acquaintance progressed, the *white skins* told them they would stay with them if they allowed them as much land for cultivation as the hide of a bullock, spread before them could cover or *encompass*. The request was gratified, and the pale men thereupon, beginning at a starting point on the hide, cut it up into one long extended narrow strip, or thong, sufficient to encompass a large place. Their cunning equally surprised and amused the confiding and simple Indians, who willingly allowed the success of their artifice, and backed it with a cordial welcome.” Such was the origin of the site of New York, on the place called *Manhattan* (*i. e.*, Manahachtanienks)

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a revelling name, importing "the place where they all got drunk!" and a name *then bestowed* by the Indians as commemorative of that first great meeting.

Hudson afterwards proceeded to explore the North River, since called after his name—the *Hudson*. The Half-Moon anchored at Yonkers, and the Indians came off in canoes to traffic with the strangers. But the river narrowed beyond the Highlands, and Hudson, after sailing up as far as the site of Albany retraced his way to Manhattan, and at once sailed for Europe. His favorable reports gave rise to an expedition of two ships in 1614, under Captain Adrian Block and Hendrick Christiaanse. It was under their auspices that the first actual settlement was begun upon the site of the present New York, consisting in the first year of four houses and in the next year of a redoubt on the site of the Bowling Green. To this small village they gave the name of New Amsterdam. The settlement was of a commercial and military character, having for its object the traffic in the fur trade.

At the time Holland projected this scheme of commercial settlement she possessed 20,000 vessels and 100,000 mariners. The City of Amsterdam was at the head of the enterprise.

From its earliest period, "Nieuw Amsterdam" had a checkered history. The English turned towards it a wistful eye, and took it from the Dutch in 1664, who succeeded, however in recovering it in 1673. Not more than a year after it was ceded again to the British, and underwent a change of name from New Amsterdam to New York, in honor of James, Duke of York, to whom it was made over by Charles the Second. From this period it began to make progress, although slowly, in buildings, population and municipal arrangements.

The city prior to British rule (that is, in 1656) was laid out in streets, some of them crooked enough, and contained "one hundred and twenty houses with extensive garden lots," and about one thousand inhabitants. In 1677 another estimate reports that it comprised three hundred and sixty-eight houses, while its assessed property amounted to ninety-five thousands pounds sterling.

During the military rule of Governor Colve, who held the city for one year under the above-mentioned capture for the States of Holland, everything partook of a military character, and the laws still in preservation at Albany show the energy

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SECOND.—A truthful expression is given to the Teeth, by arranging them either symmetrically or irregularly, as different persons may require.

THIRD.—The sunken portions of the face can be restored by means of attachments, or prominence made upon the Denture, of such form and size as meet the requirements of each particular case.

FOURTH.—No metal plate or unnatural appearing substance can be seen in the mouth of the wearer, when laughing, singing or yawning. In short the inventors copy from nature in thus truthfully representing the dental organs, and restoring the natural form and expression of the mouth and face. The Official Reports (with corresponding awards) from Europe and America upon Artificial Dentistry, are as follows:

Report from the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867, Class G, Group 2

The Jury on Dentistry at the Champ de Mars report that—
 "The Specimens of continuous gum sets of Teeth upon platinum plate by J. ALLEN & SON, of New York, are incomparably the most beautiful pieces exhibited."

Le Ministre Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale,
 DE FOREADE.

Paris le 1er Juillet, 1867.

Report from the Judges on Dentistry, American Inst. N. Y. Oct. 1867

*Case No. 508, Mounted Artificial Teeth, on Platinum Base, by J. Allen & Son,
 No. 22 Bond Street, New York City.*

"The best on Exhibition. Their merits are strength, durability, cleanliness and adaptation to every conceivable physiognomical requirements of the Teeth, and Color of the Gums."

HORACE GREELEY, PRESIDENT.
 JOHN W. CHAMBERS, RECORDING SECRETARY.

The following Complimentary Card from Paris corroborates the foregoing Reports.

PARIS, December 26, 1867.

The undersigned Dentists hereby certify that they examined all the Artificial Dentures exhibited at the Universal Exhibition of 1867, in this City, and they unhesitatingly state that the specimens of Continuous Gum Work, exhibited by Dr. John Allen & Son, of New York, were beyond comparison the finest on exhibition.

DR. J. B. RALENSTEIN, 3 Boul. des Capucines.
 CHAS. A. DU BOUCHET, M.D., D.D.S., 3 Rue de la Paix.
 E. B. LOUD, 11 Boulevard Malesherbes.
 DR. PARMILY, 85 Boul. des Capucines.
 WM. IMRIS, 42 Rue de Luxembourg.
 NELSON B. GREGORY, 42 Rue de Luxembourg.
 J. W. CHANE, 21 Boul. des Capucines.
 M. DELAPIERRE, Surg. Dentist in Chief to Hospitals in Brussels, Belgium.

MANY OTHER REPORTS, MEDALS, ETC., MAY BE SEEN AT.

**No. 22 Bond Street, New York City,
 J. ALLEN & SON.**

of a rigorous discipline. Then the Dutch Mayor, at the head of the city militia, held his daily parades before the City Hall (Stadt Huys,) then at Coenties Slip; and every evening at sunset he received from the principal guard of the fort, called the *hoofd-wagt*, the keys of the city, and thereupon proceeded with a guard of six, to lock the city gates; then to place a *burger-wagt*, a citizen guard, as night watch, at assigned places. The same mayors also went the rounds at sunrise to open the gates, and to restore the keys to the officers of the fort.

In 1683 the first constitutional assembly, consisting of a council of ten and eighteen representatives, was elected to aid in the administration of public affairs. In this year the ten original counties were organised. In 1685, on the demise of Charles II., the Duke of York ascended the throne, with the title of James II. This bigoted monarch signalized himself by forbidding the establishment of a printing-press in the colony.

Governor Dongan was far better than his sovereign, and at length was recalled, in consequence of his remonstrances against other arbitrary measures he was instructed to carry out with regard to the confederate Indian tribes and the Jesuits. Andros was appointed to supercede him, but his also was but a short reign, for the populace grew disaffected and in a civil commotion, one Jacob Leisler, a Dutch merchant, was proclaimed leader, and ultimately invested with the reins of government.

He also summoned a convention of deputies from those portions of the province over which his influence extended. This convention levied taxes and adopted other measures for the temporary government of the colony, and, thus, for the first time in its existence, was the colony of New York under a free government. The strong prejudices, however, which had been awakened by Leisler's measures soon produced in the minds of his adversaries a rancorous bitterness which was perhaps never surpassed in the annals of any political controversy.

This condition of things existed for nearly two years. To the horrors of civil commotion were added the miseries of hostile invasion by the French in Canada.

The earliest dawn of intellectual light—for the diffusion of popular intelligence had been heretofore wholly neglected,

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's,
ORIENTAL CREAM,
OR
MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER,

Removes, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, etc.,

48 BOND STREET, N. Y.

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ESTABLISHED 1839.

MISS E. GOLDSMITH,

Respectfully informs the traveling public that she continues
her business of

DRESS MAKING TO ORDER AND READY MADE DRESSES,
AT

14 East 15th Street, Fourth House from Tiffany's

By the aid of competent assistants and personal attention to
business, I feel confident that all my work will be done in a superior
manner and at exceedingly reasonable prices.

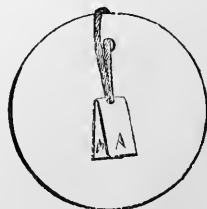
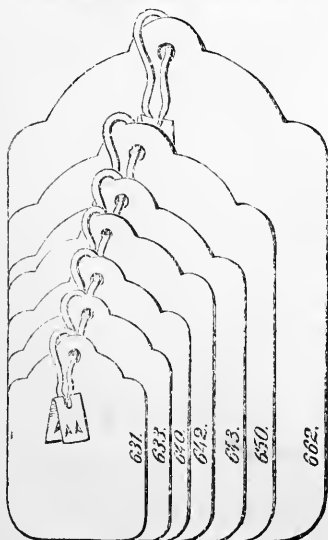
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MANUFACTURERS

136 1/2 Broadway,

NEW YORK.



was the establishment of a free grammar school in 1702. In 1725, the first newspaper made its appearance, and four years later, the city received the donation of a Public Library of 1642 volumes from England. In 1732, a public Classical Academy was founded by law; and with the advance of general intelligence came a higher appreciation of popular rights. But New York was destined to be convulsed by a series of commotions; and among them the memorable one known as the Negro Plot, which resulted in a great destruction of life.

The trade of New York increased. Her ships were already seen in many foreign ports; neither Boston or Philadelphia surpassed her in the extent of her commercial operations. Provisions, linseed oil, furs, lumber and iron, were the principal exports. From 1749 to 1750, two hundred and eighty six vessels left New York with cargoes principally of flour and grain. In 1755, nearly thirteen thousand hogsheads of flax seed were shipped abroad.

The relations of the colonies with the mother country were assuming a serious aspect. In 1765, a congress of delegates met at New York, and prepared a declaration of their rights and grievances. The arrival of the stamped paper, so notorious in the colonial annals of America, towards the end of this year, marked the commencement of a series of explosions that were not to terminate until the city and colony of New York, in common with the other colonies, were forever rent from the dominion of Great Britain. The non-importation agreements of the merchants of New York, and other places, in 1768, were followed by stringent measures on the part of the British government.

On the 28th of June, 1776, the British army and fleet, which had been driven from the city and harbor of Boston, entered the southern bay of New York. The troops were landed on Staten Island. On the 22d of August, the British forces crossed the Narrows and encamped near Brooklyn, where the American army was stationed. The battle of Long Island ensued, in which, owing to unfortunate circumstances, the Americans were entirely defeated. Washington with consummate skill, crossed the river the succeeding night, without observation; but the previous disasters, and the subsequent landing of the British troops at Kip's Bay, rendered it impossible to save the city.

CHARLES H. ZUGALLA, Furrier,

Manufacturer and Importer,
39 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

A Large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Furs, manufactured by ourselves, expressly for First Class Retail Trade. All goods guaranteed as represented. We most respectfully invite the public to an examination.



FRED'K A. O. SCHWARZ, Importer of German, French and English TOYS, FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES.

Leather Goods, Musical Boxes, Hand Organs, Mechanical Toys, etc.
Depot for Baby Carriages, Spring Horses, Velocipedes, Croquet Games, &c.

Visitors are respectfully invited to call at this, THE LARGEST TOY STORE IN THE CITY, to examine the new Goods constantly arriving by steamer.

765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th Streets.

For eight years New York was the head-quarters of the British troops, and the prison-house of American captives. Public buildings were despoiled, and churches converted into hospitals and prisons. A fire in 1776 sweeping along both sides of Broadway, destroyed one-eighth the buildings of New York.

On the 25th of November, 1783, the forces of Great Britain evacuated the city, and Washington and the Governor of the State, made a public and triumphal entry.

This important national event, forming the brightest day in the American calendar, is annually celebrated with appropriate military pomp and parade.

In ten years after the war of independence, New York had doubled its inhabitants. Yet the city had repeatedly suffered from the scourge of the yellow fever, from calamitous fires, &c. Notwithstanding all, its commercial enterprise has been rapidly and largely increasing, while its shipping has gallantly spread over every sea, and won the admiration of the world. The first establishment of regular lines of packets to Europe originated with New York, and it is also claimed for her the honor of the first experiments in steam-navigation.

Improvements hitherto had been principally connected with foreign commerce. But an impulse was now to be given to inland trade by the adoption of an extensive system of canal navigation. Several smaller works were cast into the shade by the completion of the gigantic Erie Canal, in 1825. The union of the Atlantic with the Lakes, was announced by the firing of canon along the whole line of the canal and of the Hudson, and was celebrated at New York by a magnificent aquatic procession, which to indicate more clearly the navigable communication that had been opened, deposited in the ocean a portion of the waters of Lake Erie.

Municipal history is a narrative of alternate successes and reverses. For many years nothing had occurred to mar the prosperity of the city. Again misfortune came. In 1832 the Asiatic cholera appeared, and 4360 persons fell victims to the disease. This calamity had scarcely passed, when the great fire of 1835 destroyed in one night, more than 600 buildings, and property to the value of \$20,000,000. The city had not recovered from the effects of this disaster, when the commercial revulsions of 1836 and 1837 shook public and

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Of French Importation,
In the Latest and most Fashionable Styles,
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GARDENER AND FLORIST,
34th and 42nd Streets and Broadway,
FLORAL DESIGNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES OR FUNERALS,
Gardens laid out & Plants of all kinds furnished
ROCK WORK
For Lawn Decorations of an Entirely new Character,
Any information about Plants cheerfully given.

GLAZE & SON,
Late O. Pacalin & C. Ravaux,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
663 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond Street. New York.

private credit to their centre, and involved many of the most wealthy houses of New York in hopeless bankruptcy.

The completion of the Croton Aqueduct, in 1842, removed the inconvenience of a deficiency of water, and left an imperishable monument to the glory of New York.

A temporary check to the progress of the city was sustained by the great fire of 1845, which destroyed property to the extent of about \$7,000,000; but shortly afterwards a new and vigorous impulse was again given to the commercial enterprise of the metropolis, by the constant influx of gold from the seeming exhaustless resources of the *El Dorado* of the Pacific.



GENERAL VIEW.

The City of New York, from its geographical position having become the great centre of commercial enterprise, is justly regarded as the Metropolitan City of the New World. In mercantile importance it bears the same relation to the United States that London does to Great Britain. Its past history is replete with interest, for it has been the theatre of some of the most important events that pertains to our country's memorable career: and although it possesses fewer historic shrines than are to be found in many cities of the Old World, yet its chronicles still live as treasured relics in the hearts of its people, and on the page of its national records. If we take a retrospective glance, we shall find that a little more than two centuries ago, this island of *Mannahata*—its earliest recorded name—had its birth-day of civilization in a few rude huts, and a fort situated where the Bowling Green now stands; and in this comparatively brief interval in the life time of a nation, it has bounded from the infant *Dorp* or village into a noble city of palaces, with its half million of inhabitants. It is now the greatest workshop of the Western World—the busy hive of industry, with its tens of thousands of artizans, mechanics and merchants, sending out to all sections of its wide-spread domain, the magic of machinery for all departments of handicraft, and argosies of magnificent vessels for garnering in the wealth of foreign climes.

WILLIAM ESTER,
51 MAIDEN LANE,
Manufacturer of Fine Furs,
AND
IMPORTER OF SKINS,

Have on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Misses', and
Gents' Furs, Sleigh Robes, &c., manufactured expressly
for first-class trade, both for wholesale and retail.

MILLER & GRANT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Rich Laces and Embroideries,
RIBBONS, VELVETS, REPS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH FANCY GOODS. &c.
879 BROADWAY

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N. B. Special attention given to Making up Articles for Ladies' Evening Wear,
Overskirts, Chemisettes, Caps, &c. in Laces, Muslin and Tullies, in the Latest Styles.

CHAS. ROGERS & CO.

Importers of French, English and German

FANCY GOODS,

And Manufacturers of Human Hair, &c.

WHOLESALE STORE, 317 CANAL ST.

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CHARLES ROGERS.

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Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Small Wares, &c.

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DRESS MAKERS' MATERIALS, PARASOLS, SWISS CARVED GOODS,
KNITTING AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

 *A Liberal Discount to Fairs and Schools.*

If we glance prospectively, how we shall venture to limit its progressive march in opulence and greatness? In less than half a century hence, it will doubtless double its present numerical importance. As illustrations of the enormous increase in the value of real estate, it may be mentioned that a lot on the northwest corner of Chambers Street and Broadway, was purchased by a gentleman who died in 1858, for \$1,000. Its present value is now estimated at no less a sum than \$150,000.

The site on which the new Herald Building now stands was lately purchased by James Gordon Bennett, Esq., for four hundred thousand dollars paid to Barnum for an unexpired lease of thirteen years, held at the time his American Museum was burned. Also the lot immediately adjoining this, with a frontage of less than sixty feet on Broadway, was sold at auction a short time since for three hundred and ten thousand dollars.!

A little more than two centuries since, the entire site of this noble city was purchased of the Indians for what was equivalent to the nominal sum of twenty-four dollars. Now the assessed value of its real estate exceeds five hundred millions. If such vast accessions of wealth have characterized the history of the past, who shall compute the constantly augmenting resources of its onward course? Half a century ago, the uses of the mighty agents of steam and the electric current were unknown: now the whole surface of our vast country is threaded over with a network of railroads, and our seas, lakes and rivers are thickly studded with steamers; stately vessels, freighted with the fruits of commerce, all tending to this city as the central mart of trade. Half a century ago it took weeks to transmit news from New York to New Orleans—now our communications are conveyed over the length and breadth of the land almost with the velocity of the lightning's flash. Within a like interval the most rapid printing-press was slowly worked by hand power. Now the winged messengers of intelligence are multiplied with the marvellous rapidity of 60,000 copies an hour. While the mechanic arts have thus revolutionized the social condition of the past, a corresponding change has marked its history, in the establishment of numerous schools of learning diffusing their beneficent influence on the minds and morals of the masses.

M'MES PORTER & DOANE,
FRENCH MILLINERY

949 Broadway and 179 Fifth Avenue,

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Mrs. Wm. A. Moore,
PARIS MILLINERY,
No. 1286 Broadway,

Bet. 33d & 34th Streets.

NEW YORK.

MLLE. SNEDDEN,
Millinery,

183 Fifth Avenue & 953 Broadway,

New York.

M. & E. JEFFERYS,
MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING
21 BREVOORT PLACE,

East Tenth St., near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Then, again, as respects its costly stores and private residences, New York seems to vie with London and Paris. All along Broadway, and its intersecting streets, the eye is greeted everywhere by long lines of marble and stone buildings, many of them of great architectural elegance. The several broad Avenues and Squares in the upper part of the city are studded with a succession of splendid mansions—in some instances costing from \$50,000 to \$200,000 each. There are, it is estimated, some three hundred churches, many of them of costly and magnificent proportions; while its superb hotels—the boast of the metropolis—are, in some instances, capable of accommodating about one thousand guests.

How mighty and far-reaching must its influences become in its future progress, it were difficult to compute; since its numerical extent, numbering at present, if we include Brooklyn and the adjacents places on the west, over a million of souls, will ere long place it in the scale of cities of the world, in the foremost rank.



NEW YORK AS IT IS.

Society in New York has many phases—it is cosmopolitan and amalgam, composed of all imaginable varieties and shades of character. It is a confluence of many streams, whose waters are ever turbid and confused in their rushing to this great vortex. What incongruous elements are here commingled—the rude and the refined, the sordid and the self-sacrificing, the religious and the profane, the learned and the illiterate, the affluent and the destitute, the thinker and the doer, the virtuous and the ignoble, the young and the aged, all nations, dialects and sympathies, all habits, manners and customs of the civilized globe.

City life everywhere presents protean aspects. Let us take a glance at some of its more striking features, notwithstanding the mixed multitudes that are incessantly thronging its various avenues. There are yet certain localities that exhibit

BIXBY & CO.

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(FROM PARIS)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Human Hair Goods

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Braids, Natural Curls, Chignons, Wigs, &c,
ON HAND AND TO ORDER.

IMPORTER OF VENETIAN BEADS.

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Revolving Stereoscopes

FOR 50 to 1000 PICTURES.

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1860 TO 1872.

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Manufacturer of and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all grades of

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

781 BROADWAY, near 10th St., N. Y.

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ORIGINATOR OF THE CELEBRATED

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And the only Manufacturer of a PRACTICAL Skirt of this kind.

Beware of IMITATIONS of our Goods.

BERNARD & BONET,

CAMEO LIKENESSES

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SHELLS & PRECIOUS STONES.

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U. S. REFLECTOR CO,

Importers & Manufacturers of

Fine Crystal & Reflecting Chandeliers.

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611 & 613 BROADWAY,

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Improvements in Lighting and Ventilating Public Buildings
and Private Residences, Patented in the United States,
England, France and Germany.

distinct characteristics: life in Wall Street presents an epitomized view of its mercantile phase. Here are its banks, its money-exchanges, and their great place of rendezvous, the Exchange; beneath the dome of which many mighty projects have had their birth. Here have been concocted vast schemes of commercial enterprise, and here, too, have originated many noble acts of public benefaction.

Up Nassau Street, to its junction with Chatham Street, of mock-auction notoriety, we catch a glimpse of another phase of city life. To denizens of New York, society is usually known under the generic divisions of *Broadway* and *Bowery*. Each has its distinct idiosyncracies; the former being regarded as patrician, and the latter as plebeian. Looking at New York longitudinally, we may say that Fourteenth Street, at present, marks the boundary of the great workshop. In the precincts of Madison Square and the Fifth Avenue, we find monuments of the wealth, taste, and splendor of its citizens.

The southern part of the city—its original site—exhibits all kinds of irregularity—the streets are narrow, sinuous and uneven in their surface; but the northern or upper portion is laid out in right angles. There are some twelve fine avenues, at parallel distances apart of about 800 feet. There are about 300 miles of paved streets in the Metropolis, extending to Fifty-ninth Street; exclusive of projected streets not yet paved, over 100 streets more. The city has been laid out and surveyed to the extent of 12 miles from the Battery.

Perhaps the densest parts of the metropolis,—its very heart, from whence issues the vitalizing tide of its commerce—is the junction of Broadway and Fulton streets, and its vicinity. The collision of interests which all the stir and traffic of those crowded streets involve, brings human nature into strong relief, and intensifies the lights and shades of character.

It is in these dusty avenues to wealth—these vestibules where fraud contends with honor for an entrance into the temple, that we read the heart of man better than in books.

The great characteristic of New York is din and excitement,—everything to be done in a hurry,—all is intense anxiety. It is especially noticeable in the great thoroughfare

LANCASTER & CO.

917 Broadway,

Near Twenty-first St.

NEW YORK.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods.

LACES,

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,

Kid Gloves and Dress Caps.

Dress Trimmings Made to order,

**M. E. la COUR'S
HAIR STORE,**

No. 423 6th Ave.

Bet. 25th & 26th Sts.,

NEW YORK.

**I Guarantee First Quality of Hair,
And Sell Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City**

**Hair Dressing and all Ornamental Hair
WORK.**

Mme. B. Parker,

FASHIONABLE

Dress Maker,

No. 16 CLINTON PLACE,

A few doors from Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

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Offices for the Reception & Delivery of Goods.

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and piece goods of all kinds in their usual superior manner.

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No. 4 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

H. JANTZEN,

Ladies' & Gent's Fashionable

Boot & Shoe Maker,

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Near 18th Street,

NEW YORK

CORNWELL'S

Self-fitting Waist & Shoulder

CHART,

Every Lady can do her own Dress Fitting to a
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Dresses Cut and Baisted at

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A. J. GRIPPEN & CO.

New York

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AND VIEWS, ALBUMS,**

**Graphoscopes, Megalethoscopes, and
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.**

The Trade Supplied.

of Broadway, where the noise and confusion caused by the incessant passing and repassing of some 20,000 vehicles a day render it a Babel scene of confusion.

New York has ever been, and justly, renowned for its catholic and liberal public benefactions and charities. Among her many glories this is most conspicuous. New York may be called the asylum for the oppressed and distressed of all nations. Abounding in beneficent institutions suited to the relief of the various "ills that flesh is heir to," and enriched with the most liberal endowments for classical and popular instruction, she bears the palm in all that pertains to the moral, intellectual, and physical advancement of society. It is true we are a mercantile and money-making people, but the empire city is an illustration of some of its noblest uses.

By way of introduction to the city in detail, we recommend the visitor first to get a bird's-eye view of it from the steeple of Trinity Church. A view from this elevation over 280 feet in height, affords a good idea of the general extent and topography of the city. The tower is accessible to the public at any time of the day, excepting the hours devoted to divine service, morning and afternoon. To facilitate the ascent of the church tower there are landing places. At the first of these you have a fine view of the interior of this cathedral-like edifice; at the next resting-place is the belfry, with its solemn chimes. Here, too, is a balcony, allowing us a first view of the city. Still higher up we gain a magnificent panoramic view of all we have left below us,—which amply repays our toilsome tour of many steps. The variegated scene stretches out in every direction, with new beauties,—north and south lies Broadway, with its teeming multitudes and its numberless vehicles; west and east are crowded streets of house-tops, terminating only with the waters of the inclosing waters. Looking eastward, we see Wall Street immediately below us, with the Treasury Building on the left, and a little further on the right the Custom House, the Wall Street Ferry, and the East River, which separates New York from Brooklyn, with the New York Bay stretching to the southeast, Sandy Hook, the Highlands of Neversink, and the coast of Staten Island. To the north-east, the eastern district of Brooklyn, formerly known as Williamsburgh, the Navy Yard, &c., and still further to the north, the rocky channel

ALEX. WALKER'S

FASHIONABLE

Boot and Shoe Store,
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Mme. HENRIETTE PHILIPSON,

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CORSET MAKER

Articles de Paris,

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Miss M. C. Chamberlain,

Portraits,

First-class Pictures in Every Style

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

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GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,

Dealer in all kinds of



Gaming
Implements

98 ELM STREET.

Roulette Wheels of all Sizes, Faro and Poker Tables, Dealing and Quo Boxes, Faro Layouts, &c., &c.

Madame C. Roger,

(Late at Mme. A. G. Russell.)

Robes et Manteaux

70 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

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HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!

Shaw's Patent Hair.

EQUAL TO HUMAN HAIR.

Can be Combed and Brushed. Switches \$1, &c.

Human Hair Cheapest in the Market.

Solid Switches 1 yard long, \$3. French Twist \$4, Curls \$1 and upwards.

Ladies' Own Hair made over, 25 cents.

Latest Styles always on hand. Highest Prices paid for Human Hair.

352, BOWERY, near Great Jones Street,

AND
363 SIXTH AVENUE, bet. 22d & 23d Sts. New York.

Sole Agent for F. Coudray's Creme Blanche and F. Coudray's Hair Tonic.

MME. WEBB,

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER.

Also Designer of

PAPER PATTERNS,

For Ladies and Children,

813 BROADWAY,

Bet. 11th & 12th Sts.

called Hurl-gate, so perilous to our Dutch forefathers; near by Randall and Blackwell's Islands, with their City Asylum. Transferring our gaze to Broadway, we notice the Equitable Life Insurance Building, and Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s Building, which stand higher than all others, and on the next street the National Metropolitan Bank. Passing several fine marble buildings, we notice the Herald and Park Bank Buildings, corner of Ann Street, on the east side of Broadway, and opposite to them, St. Paul's Church, then the Astor House, the New Post Office in the Park in course of erection, and the City Hall; the brown stone building on the east side being that of the Times Office. Beyond the City Hall inclosure is Stewart's marble palace, then the City Hospital, surrounded with trees, and opposite it Judge Whiting's fine marble building; further north are numerous elegant stores including Lord & Taylor's marble edifice, St. Nicholas Hotel, the Metropolitan, the Grand Central Hotel, and Stewart's Marble Palace, corner of Tenth Street occupying one entire block, and the largest Dry Goods Establishment in the World; and still further on in the distance, Grace Church, with its beautiful white spire, Union Park, &c.

Turning to the opposite point of view, the Hudson river, with Jersey City, and Hoboken, with its beautiful walks, its distant hills and valleys; on this side of the river the steamers, ships and docks. This superb river has been often compared with the Rhine for its picturesque beauty. We can here get but a faint idea of it, for its bold scenery is seen only after journeying some forty miles to the north; we catch merely a glimpse of the Palisades, beginning at Weehawken and extending about twenty miles. Veering to the south, we see the fortified islets of the lower bay, with Staten Island, Richmond, &c., with their numerous picturesque cottages, villas, and castellated mansions, and to the south-west, the Raritan bay, the Passaic river, leading to Newark in the distance.

DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c.

WITH

Monograms,



Crests, &c.

FRENCH CHINA,

CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE,

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS,

Clocks, - - - - - Bronzes, - - - - - Parian,

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,

Fine Goods, Truly Represented at

LOW PRICES.

RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,

Importer,

919 Broadway, Cor. 21st St., N. Y.

The Old Chambers Street Candy Manufactory,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Established 1806.

RIDLEY & CO.,

Strictly Pure Steam Refined

Candy and Sugar Plums,

Cor. Chambers & Hudson Sts.

And 1149 BROADWAY, bet. 26th and 27th Streets,

Robert A. Ridley.

Wm. A. Fritz.

New York.

Wm. Kennedy.

Wm. Force.

MADAME GRAY,

Dermatologist,

May be Consulted for all

DISEASES OF THE SKIN & SCALP,

Loss of Hair and Premature Baldness.

FROM 10 TO 5 DAILY.

SOLE AGENT FOR DEFARGE'S FRENCH COSMETICS.

31 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

CENTRAL PARK.

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY.

About the year 1830 the city of New York started from the quiet and steady progress that thus far had been its characteristic, and, with a suddenness almost startling, took the place, which it still holds, and will continue to maintain, as the Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere.

This change came so quickly that in a short time the entire elements of the city underwent a complete transformation. Business grew rapidly, population came pouring in from all sides, buildings increased, and business interests began that demand which is still unsatisfied, upon the premises used for residences. The city was soon deprived of the quiet gardens and detached dwellings that had afforded an opportunity for pure air, their places being filled by solid blocks of houses and stores that increased the evil then plainly apparent of the want of breathing space,

As population increased, it became a settled fact, that for the majority of the people, especially for those of limited means, escape from the city for a little rest or recreation was almost an impossibility. There was no place within the city limits in which it was pleasant to walk or ride; no water on which it was safe to row, no play ground for children, no spot for the weary to rest body or brain in the contemplation of the beauties of nature. The localities accessible by water were too remote, or not of good repute; and to the north of the city, there was only a barren waste, save for those whose means and leisure afforded a private equipage wherewith to enjoy the drives on Harlem Lane, and the Bloomingdale Road.

These facts, developed in the public mind a longing for a place where fresh air, grass, trees, and flowers, might be enjoyed with little loss of time, and expenditure of money. It was about the year 1848 that the people of New York, began to find that something must be done to supply this daily growing want.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

914 BROADWAY,

Between 20th & 21st Streets,

NEW YORK,



IMPORTER OF

Paris, Berlin and London Styles.

PATTERNS of them furnished and CLOTH MODELS given with each Pattern to show exactly how to make and finish the garment cut by the pattern correctly. They are perfect guides to work by. It needs no knowledge of dressmaking to complete any garment successfully by them.

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar,


One Dollar a Year. Single Copy 25 Cents.

PREMIUM.—Any Two PATTERNS contained in the "Bazaar" may be selected as Premium. Subscription and order for Premium Patterns, *must be sent at the same time*, also *two stamps* for return postage.

It is the *only* fashion publication in this country that *Imports* styles and sells patterns of them. It is a perfect guide in all matters of fashion. It is from four weeks to two months in advance of the sharpest costume importer.

It is just such help as every lady needs. Millions of money has been saved by it, in giving Styles *sooner*, and at *one hundred times less cost*. *Nine-tenths* of the styles that reach this country from abroad are brought here through this Magazine.

THE AMERICAN NEWS CO. SUPPLY THE TRADE.

 *Catalogue of Fall and Winter Styles mailed upon receipt of stamp and address. Be particular to address very plainly.*

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

Smith's Pattern Bazaar

914 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

During this year, Mr. A. J. Downing first gave public expression, through the columns of the "*Horticulturist*," to this universal want of a great public park. In 1850 he made a voyage to England for the purpose of observing the progress there made in architecture and landscape gardening, and finding much in the public parks to excite his admiration and command attention, he again and more thoroughly advocated the idea he had already advanced, of a park for New York.

In 1851, Mr. A. C. Kingsland, then Mayor of the city, recommended to the common council that there should be prompt and efficient action taken upon the subject. This was the key-note from which the press and people took up the strain, and from that time it was a foregone conclusion that the people of New York must have a public park, adequate to their wants and worthy of the fame of the metropolis.

After many vicissitudes of a legislative character, and much discussion as to the location, the legislature passed an act on the twenty-first of July, 1853, authorising the city to take possession of the ground now known as the Central Park.

The first commission, consisting of the Mayor Fernando Wood, and the Street Commissioner, was appointed May 19, 1856; they, desiring advice and assistance in the discharge of their duties, invited a board of seven gentlemen, of which Washington Irving was President, to consult with them upon the measures necessary to be taken to adapt the land the city had acquired, to the purposes of the Park.

Under this organization a topographical survey of the site was begun, and the outline of a plan of improvements proposed, which however, was afterwards set aside. In April, 1857, the management of the enterprise, was placed by the legislature in the hands of a special commission of eleven citizens, under which organization the formation of the park was begun, and continued until 1870, when, under the "New Charter," it was superseded by the Department of Public Parks, under the Presidency of Mr. Peter B. Sweeny. In 1871 this Board was reconstructed so as to contain a majority of the original commission. The first act of the Central Park Commission of 1857, was to

C. G. Gunther's Sons, **FUR DEALERS**

AND

FURRIERS, **502 & 504 Broadway** **LADIES' FURS,**

GENT'S FURS, FUR ROBES AND SKINS.

Importers, Manufacturers and Shippers of Raw Furs.

Only Successors to the

House Established in 1820, by Christian G. Gunther.

BENJ^N. PIKE'S SON, **OPTICIAN,**

Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Mathematical, Optical,

AND

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

No. 518 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera and Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, and Surveying Instruments.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, with Brazilian Pebbles of the
Finest Quality, \$5 per pair.

advertise for new plans, and on the twenty-first of April, 1858, a selection was made from thirty-three that had been submitted: the successful one being the united work of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted and Mr. Calvert Vaux. The wisdom of the selection is now apparent in the successful fulfilment of the plan selected, which has been carried out in all its essential features, save at the upper end of the Park, where its extension from 106th to 110th Streets rendered an entire modification necessary.

LOCATION AND AREA.

The Park occupies the parallelogram included within 59th Street on the south, 110th Street on the north, Fifth Avenue on the east, and Eighth Avenue on the west. The entire area is eight hundred and forty-three acres, of which one hundred and forty-one acres are occupied by the Croton Reservoirs, over forty-three acres by the waters of the Parks and of the remaining space, one hundred and three acres are in drives, bridle-roads, and walks.

COST.

The total cost of the land	\$5,028,844.10
The total expenditure for construction from	
May 1, 1857, to January 1; 1872, . .	7,419,798.40
Total cost of the Park, January 1, 1872,	<u>\$12,448,642.50</u>

As an offset to this expenditure, we must consider the increased value of the land contained in the three wards adjoining the Park. The following statement will explain itself.

Assessed value in 1871	\$185,801,195. 00
“ “ “ 1856	26,429,565. 00
Increased valuation	<u>\$159,371,630. 00</u>

Total increased tax in three wards, .	\$3,469,520. 38
Less interest on cost of land and	
improvements,	742,924. 41

Excess of increased tax in three wards	} \$2,726,595.97
over interest in cost of land & impv'm'ts,	

Established 1845.

C. W. CROSLY,
MANUFACTURER OF

Fringes, Tassels, Cords,

GIMP &c., for Ladies' Dresses.

Upholstery & Church Trimmings.

Store and Manufactory, 635 Broadway.

Goods made to order.

Established 1858.

M. T. HIGGINS,

32 West 14th Street,

bet. 5th & 6th Ave.,

Imported Millinery, &c.

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of First Class

**TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS
IN THE CITY.**

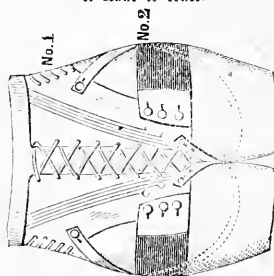
DARROW & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of

Surgical and Orthopaedical Instruments,
Trusses, Supporters, Crutches, Elastic
Stockings, Belts, &c.,

1227 Broadway, cor. 30th Street,
Adjoining Wood's Museum.

A Large Assortment Constantly on hand,
or Made to Order.



Mrs. Williams' CELEBRATED ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

Private Rooms for Ladies with a Lady Attendant.

Thudichum's improved Nasal Douches.
Dr. H. D. Noyes' Apparatus for Catarrh,
Group Apparatus and Lee's Fumigating
Bath, together or separate. Portable Hot
Air Baths. Steam and Hand Ball Atom-
izers. Magneto-Electric and Galvano-
Faradic Machines. Stohrer & Drescher's
constant current Galvanic Batteries at

DARROW & CO.,

1227 Broadway.

Lora

**PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
707 BROADWAY.**

The Park is open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from seven o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, October and November, from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening; and during the months of June, July, August and September, from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock in the evening.

CARRIAGE SERVICE.

Under the supervision of the Commissioners, carriages are provided in which visitors can make a complete tour of the Park. They leave the Merchants' Gate, at Eighth Avenue and 59th Street, at short intervals during the day and early evening, making the trip within an hour and fifteen minutes. Twelve persons can be comfortably accommodated in each carriage, and they are not allowed to carry more. The fare is twenty-five cents; no half price.

REGULATIONS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Extract from Rules issued from the Mayor's Office, January, 1871.

"The rates of fare to be charged for the use of coaches shall be as follows: All around the Park, with the privilege of keeping the coach two hours, *four dollars*; principal parts of the Park, *three dollars*; to Casino and Lake, and return, *two dollars*; when engaged by the hour, *two dollars per hour*; when for three or more hours, each *one dollar and fifty cents per hour*.

"The drivers of coaches hired to drive in the said Park are required to wear a badge displayed on the left breast, in the shape of a shield, not to exceed two inches in diameter, and to have the number of his coach thereon, and to be worn continually when waiting for hire."

POLICE.

Policemen of the Park force are constantly on duty, and are easily distinguished by their neat gray uniform. Acts of lawlessness are extremely rare within the Park, and the

M. SULLIVAN,
LADIES' FURNISHING

AND

Fashionable Dressmaking,

33 East 27th Street,

EVENING, BALL and SCHOOL RECEPTION DRESSES made to Order in the most
Approved Styles and at the Shortest Notice—a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU, AND MADE UP ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
Real Estate Broker & House Agent,

N. E. cor. 42d St. & Sixth Avenue,

Offers for sale on most liberal terms, improved and unimproved property in the
City of New York, and Villa Plots with or without improvements in Westchester
County. He also Lets Houses and Collects Rents, and Lends Money on

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Mme. L. THURN,

Importer of

Children's Furnishing Goods,

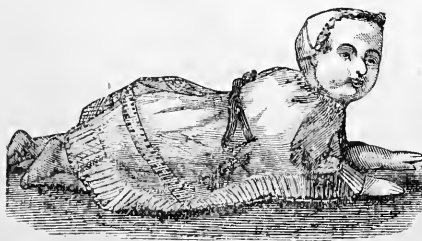
WORSTEDS, EMBROIDERIES,

No. 884 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

THE NATIONAL TOY CO.,

299 BROADWAY, N. Y.



Manufacturers of and Dealers in

TOYS.

THE CREEPING BABY,

AND

ALL NOVELTIES.

duties of the police are almost exclusively confined to giving information to visitors; it being a part of their prescribed duties to give full and complete replies to all questions regarding the Park. The universal public testimony is, that for courtesy and efficiency the Park police cannot be surpassed.

GATEWAYS AND APPROACHES

The greatest number of persons and carriages enter the Park by the Scholars' Gate, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 59th Street. The improvements now in progress are rapidly making this gateway worthy of the notable avenue it adorns, and ere long it will be one of the most imposing of all the Park entrances. Its surroundings include an open plaza on the opposite corner, which greatly heightens the effect, by permitting a view of the Park from some distance down the avenue.

Next in importance, measured by the count of persons and vehicles entering it, is the Merchants' Gate, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and 56th Street, the point where Broadway intersects Eighth Avenue, and from which the grand boulevard runs in a north-westerly direction. To prevent the crowding and confusion that would naturally result from the concentration of so many leading thoroughfares, a Grand Circle, that contributes greatly to the general effect of this entrance, has been laid out directly opposite the gateway.

After those just described, the Farmers' and Warriors' gates on 110th Street—the former at Sixth Avenue and the latter at Seventh Avenue—are of the greatest consequence. These two avenues are being converted into boulevards, and will be planted with double rows of trees, thus completing magnificent drives through Park and Boulevard, from 59th Street to the Harlem River.

The improvements now being rapidly pushed forward on all the approaches to the Park, with sleepless energy so indicative of the Metropolitan spirit, are arranged with special reference to its attractions, and will ere long, form worthy setting of the city's gem.

The names of the gateways have been a subject of much

MRS. R. MEIN,
Maison des Modes,
870 & 872 BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 18TH ST.

PARIS BONNETS.

Specialty in English Round Hats, for Ladies and Children.
In constant receipt of Goods by every steamer.

DIAMOND & LOAN BROKERS,
1267 Broadway,

Liberal Cash Advances made on all kinds of
Personal Property, and the Same Bought
and Sold.

N. B.—A Separate Apartment for Ladies.

LINDO BROTHERS,
1267 Broadway, over the Herald Branch Office.

French Millinery.

MRS. R. A. HASTINGS,

No. 16 EAST FIFTEENTH ST.

Bet. Union Square and Fifth Ave.,

NEW YORK.

MODES DE PARIS.

MRS. O. S. GROAT,
BALL AND DINNER DRESSES,
CLOAKS, WALKING SUITS, &C.,

MADE TO ORDER.

CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.

No. 16 East Fifteenth Street,

Bet. Union Square and Fifth Ave.,

NEW YORK.

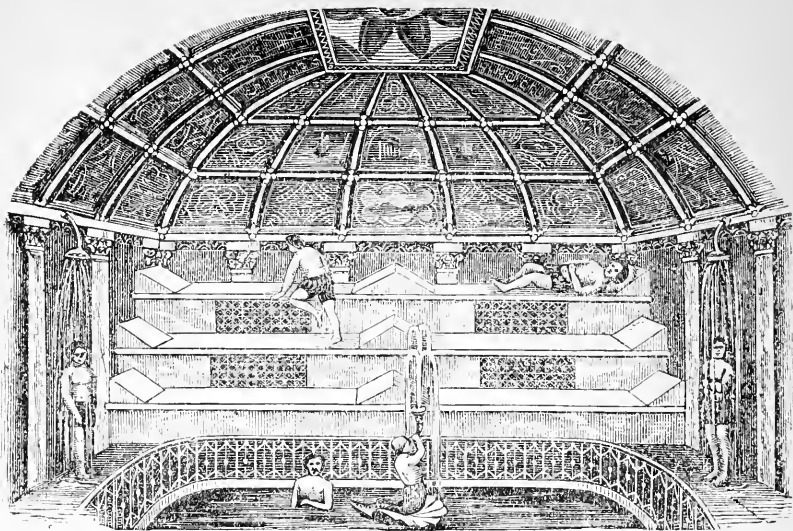
interest, and those selected happily illustrate the fact, that the Central Park is the people's pleasure-ground, common to all, regardless of rank or caste. It seems especially fitting that Youth and Age, Peace and War, Art and Literature, Commerce, Mechanics and Husbandry should be represented in these titles, which will eventually be illustrated by the symbolic architecture of the completed gateways.

Below is a list of the names and locations of the several entrances:

Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, The Scholars' Gate.
 Sixth Avenue and 59th Street, The Artists' Gate.
 Seventh Avenue and 59th Street, The Artisans' Gate.
 Eighth Avenue and 59th Street, The Merchants' Gate.
 Eighth Avenue and 72nd Street, The Woman's Gate.
 Eighth Avenue and 79th Street, The Hunters' Gate.
 Eighth Avenue and 85th Street, The Mariners' Gate.
 Eighth Avenue and 96th Street, The Gate of All Saints.
 Eighth Avenue and 100th Street, The Boys' Gate.
 Fifth Avenue and 72d Street, The Children's Gate.
 Fifth Avenue and 79th Street, The Miners' Gate.
 Fifth Avenue and 90th Street, The Engineers' Gate.
 Fifth Avenue and 96th Street, The Woodman's Gate.
 Fifth Avenue and 102d Street, The Girls' Gate.
 Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, The Pioneers' Gate.
 Sixth Avenue and 110th Street, The Farmers' Gate.
 Seventh Avenue and 110th Street, The Warriors' Gate.
 Eighth Avenue and 110th Street, The Strangers' Gate.

THOROUGHFARES.

The regulations of the Park exclude all vehicles of a business character from the pleasure drives; and to obviate the inconvenience incident to the interruption of travel across the city for so great a space, four traverse roads, which are carried entirely across the Park by excavations below the level of the ground, have been constructed for the accommodation of ordinary traffic. So ingeniously have these road-ways been located that the visitor is scarcely aware of their existence, and, indeed, a remarkable aptness has been displayed in the arrangement of all the drives,



THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND LUXURIOUS BATHS IN
THE UNITED STATES.

23 & 25 EAST 4TH STREET, NEW YORK,

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY,

These Baths were the first of the kind ever constructed in this country, and the continuous and rapidly increasing patronage of the thousands who resort to them, is the best evidence of their world-wide popularity.

During the past year, the increase of visitors to these Baths has obliged the proprietors to erect an *additional Bath*. Having now *Two Baths* we are enabled to regulate the temperature as may be desired.

STRANGERS VISITING NEW YORK,

Should not fail to indulge in the LUXURY of a

BATH AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. WAGNER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

AND

Manufacturer of Human Hair Goods.

The Finest Hair and the Best in Workmanship.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Up Stairs. **823 BROADWAY.** Up Stairs.

THE LATEST FASHIONS RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

bridle-paths and walks, each being so independant of the other that the entire Park may be traversed either on foot, horseback, or in a carriage, without one class interfering with another.

There are nine and one-half miles of drives, varying in width from forty-five to sixty feet; there are five and one-half miles of bridle paths, twenty-five feet in width; and twenty-seven and one-half miles of foot walks, the latter following all the drives, but leading as well to many most beautiful spots, which are entirely lost to the visitor who only views the Park from a carriage.

THE CROTON RESERVOIRS.

These Reservoirs, so prominent in the scenery of the Park, and so important to the health and comfort of the city, were projected, and one of them completed, long before the occupation of the site of the Park for its present purpose. The Old or Lower Reservoir is a parallelogram in form, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six feet long, and eight hundred and thirty-five feet wide, covering an area of thirty-one acres, and capable of containing one hundred and fifty million gallons of water. It is divided into two sections, one with a depth of twenty, and the other of thirty feet. Its walls of solid masonry are twenty feet wide at the top, and gradually increase in thickness toward the base.

The new Reservoir was constructed simultaneously with the Park itself, the old one being insufficient for the needs of the increasing population of the city. It lies directly north of the latter, and extends almost the entire width of the Park, having an irregular form and an area of one hundred and six acres, with a maximum capacity of one thousand millions of gallons. The summits of the walls of both reservoirs afford pleasant promenades and extensive views, while the skill of architects and landscape gardeners has rendered the presence of these structures a source of satisfaction rather than regret.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The Park is so naturally divided into two parts by the New or Upper Reservoir, that by common consent they are

DIAMONDS.

SMITH & HEDGES, DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

1 Maiden Lane, cor. Broadway,

NEW YORK.

A FINE STOCK OF GEMS, SET AND UNSET,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

TAYLOR, OLNSTED & TAYLOR,

(Old House of Read, Taylor & Co.)

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

Importers and Jobbers of

Diamonds, Watches,

CLOCKS,

BRONZES AND RICH FANCY GOODS,

Removed from 9 Maiden Lane, to

No. 5 BOND STREET,

NEW YORK,

Sole Agents for Jaques Lacoutre Razors.

designated the Upper and Lower Park; this division we accept, and arrange the description accordingly.

It is our purpose only to mention the several points of interest as they are encountered in passing from the southern to the northern end of the Park, and not to follow any special route.

THE LOWER PARK.

This section of the Park is that lying below the New Reservoir, and is the portion upon which the larger amount of labor in the adornment and improvement of the grounds has been expended. The chief features are the Mall, the Terrace, the Lake and the Ramble, all of which, with the other leading points of interest, are noticed in the following pages.

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT.

The first object that attracts attention on entering the Park from Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, is a bust in bronze of Alexander Von Humboldt, surmounting a granite pedestal. It is the work of Professor Blaiser, of Berlin, and was presented by the German citizens of New York. The unveiling of this monument on the fourteenth of September, 1869, the centennial anniversary of Von Humboldt's birth, was an occasion of great public interest.

THE STATUE OF COMMERCE

Is appropriately placed near the Merchant's Gate, at the Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance. It is the gift of Mr. Stephen B. Guion, a native of New York, long resident in Liverpool, and is from the hand of Fosquet, a French artist of reputation and ability.

THE POND.

In the extreme south-eastern angle of the Park, on the left of the entrance by the Scholars' Gate, the pond forms a pretty and attractive feature in the scenery. It has an extent of about five acres, and is partially artificial, being formed to a great degree by the natural drainage of the ground. In the winter season it is the resort of many skaters, as its proximity to the principal entrance makes it more convenient of access than the larger Lake by the Terrace.

Henry C. Letsinger,

Manufacturer of

LADIES'
Fine Custom Shoes

26 East 14th St.,

bet. 5th Ave. & Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Miss Dorsey,

MILLINERY,

27 East 20th St.,

NEW YORK.

K. & N. KELLY,

Ornamental Human Hair Goods,

697 Broadway, cor. 4th St. Up Stairs,
and 42 Spring St., N. Y.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Switches, Ghatlaine Braids,
Centre Curls, Long Water
Curls, and Frizzes.

Hair Dressing.

Orders promptly attended to.

Established in 1823.

JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS,

Guns,

RIFLES, PISTOLS,

204 Broadway,

AGENTS FOR Colt's Patent Fire Arms
Company, National Revolvers, Whitney's Re-
volvers, National Derringers; Eley's Wads,
Caps, &c.

Edward Miller,

HATTER

No. 4 Astor Place,

NEAR BROADWAY.

M. SHINDHELM,

INVENTOR OF FASHIONS,

Importer and Manufacturer of all kinds of

Human Hair Goods

No. 100 BOWERY.

NEW YORK.

A. M. KEANE,

Millinery,

Ladies' Dress & Mourning Caps,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS,

359 SIXTH AVE.,

bet. 22d & 23d Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Straw Hats and Bonnets Cleaned, Altered
and Dyed to the Latest Style.

THERESE PICHON

French Dressmaker,

246 Fourth Avenue,

Near the Clarendon and Everitt Hotel,

New York.

THE MUSEUM.

A short distance north-east of the Pond, and near the Fifth Avenue boundary, is the old Arsenal, now known as "The Museum." It was formerly owned by the State, but was purchased by the city in 1856 for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The first floor is mainly devoted to the offices of administration of the Park; the centre portion, however, is open to visitors, and contains a copy of Houdin's bronze statue of Washington, a statue of Columbus, in marble, by Miss Emma Stebbins, and several other interesting objects. The second and third floors are devoted to a collection of prepared specimens of animals, birds, fish, reptiles and shells, that forms the beginning of the American Museum of Natural History, for which a building has been projected on Manhattan Square. The Meteorological Observatory finds accommodation in a large upper room, where a number of curious instruments record the doings of wind and weather. It is the intention of the commissioners to add an Astronomical Observatory, when the necessary buildings shall have been provided.

In and around the Museum are kept the already large number of animals that form the nucleus of the collection for the Zoological Gardens proposed to be hereafter established. Nearly all these animals have been donated to the Park, and form not the least of its many attractions.

THE DAIRY

Is a picturesque Gothic structure, situated directly north of the pond and contiguous to the south transverse road, which is so connected that all supplies may be received independently of the Park thoroughfares. Here pure milk and similar refreshments, more especially suited to the appetites of children, are supplied at a moderate cost.

A short distance south-west from the Dairy is

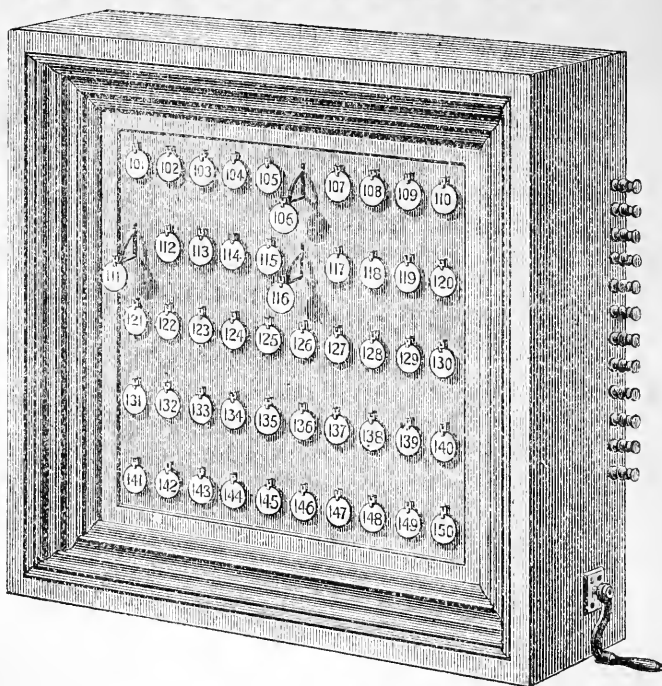
THE CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.

Especially intended for the use of small children. It has a number of swings and a house with constant attendants for their accommodation. In the centre, upon an elevated plateau is a spacious vineyard, beneath which are walks, rustic

E. HOLMES'

Electric-Magnetic or Telegraph

Hotel Annunciator



7 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 541 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., 26 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

OUR EXPERIENCE in this kind of Electrical and Mechanical Business for the LAST TEN YEARS, with our references in connection with another branch of our business (Burglar Alarm Telegraph), is sufficient guarantee to the public that we are masters of our profession, and that all our work will be done in the most careful, neat, skillful and thorough manner.

E. HOLMES:

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1871.

Dear Sir,—We have charged the Battery to our Annunciator for the first time a few days since, it having worked now some 5 months. It cost us some 75 cents and about thirty minutes' time, and it is now working to a charm. You may refer any one to me you may choose, and I can assure you it will give me much pleasure to recommend it, for it is far ahead of anything I have ever before used. I consider it just *perfection*, and I cannot see why it will not last a lifetime.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

We have also Invented and Patented an **ELECTRIC ANNUNCIATOR** for an **ELEVATOR**, which is placed on the **CAR OF THE ELEVATOR**, and so arranged that the **GUESTS ON EACH FLOOR** can **ANNOUNCE TO THE OPERATOR** in the car where they stand **WAITING TO BE MOVED.**

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THE BOY'S PLAYGROUND,

Which is still further to the west and occupies a large open space also south of transverse road No. 1. Here is a commodious house erected for the accommodation of the ball-players, who are allowed the use of the ground on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE CAROUSEL.

By the path leading from the first the second of the above playgrounds, is the Carousel, a circular building containing a great number of hobby horses which move around a large circle by means of machinery. Here boys and girls may enjoy a mimic horseback ride for a fee of ten cents.

THE MARBLE ARCH,

Is located immediately west of the southern end of the Mall, and is one of the most elegant and costly structures within the Park, being the only one in which marble is exclusively used. It carries the carriage-drive over the foot-path, which enters it at one end on a level, while at the other a double stairway, leading to the right and left, leads up to the Mall. A marble bench on both sides affords a welcome rest to the weary pedestrian on a hot summer day, and in a niche opposite the upper end of the arch, beyond the stairway, is a drinking fountain.

THE INDIAN HUNTER.

By the main drive, just west of the Marble Arch, is a spirited group in bronze, representing an Indian hunter watching his game, and holding his eager dog in check; farther to the north, at the right of the same drive, half hidden in the shrubbery, is another group in bronze, "Eagles destroying a Goat."

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ESTABLISHED IN 1821.

English oak and an American Elm—are thriving finely. They may be found west of the centre of the Mall, between the foot-path and drive.

THE GREEN.

Following the drive that crosses the Marble Arch, as it leads to the west and changes directions northward, a broad lawn of fifteen acres, designated as “The Green,” is revealed. In the proper season a large flock of South Down sheep pasture here, attended by a shepherd, and supply a simple feature of rural life, contrasting pleasantly with those other portions of the Park where art has done so much to beautify and please.

THE SPA

Is on the north side of the Green, and west of the Mall. The building is highly decorated in arabesque. Artificial mineral waters are dispensed to visitors at five and ten cents per glass.

THE MALL.

The prominent feature of the Lower Park is the Mall, a straight walk which starts from a point just east of the Marble Arch, and extends in a northerly direction for a distance of twelve hundred and twelve feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile. The whole width is two hundred and eight feet; and throughout its entire length there is, on each side, a double row of American elms. Comfortable seats are distributed at convenient intervals, and drinking fountains at both ends afford refreshment for the thirsty. A statue of Shakespeare, the gift of a number of citizens of New York, through the Shakespeare Dramatic Association, stands at the southeast corner of the walk. At the proper season a number of miniature carriages, drawn by goats, and attended by coachmen in livery, are run upon the Mall for the amusement of children, who may enjoy a ride in mimic state, up and down the length of the walk at a charge of fifteen cents. The Mall terminates at the northern end in a spacious square or plaza, which is ornamented with two very pretty fountains, and gilded bird-cages mounted on pedestals. In the summer, when the sun is oppressive, a portion of this space

is covered with an awning and provided with seats where visitors may rest. In close proximity to this plaza, and west of the north end of the promenade is

THE MUSIC STAND.

An elaborate structure, decorated with gilding and bright colors, from which, on Saturday afternoons, in the summer and autumn, an excellent band discourses beautiful music.

THE VINERY

Is a delightful bower of rustic work, over which are trained wisterias, honeysuckle and rose vines. It is situated just east of the upper part of the Mall, convenient to the Music Pavilion and Casino, at a point commanding an excellent view of the Terrace, Lake, and Ramble.

THE CARRIAGE CONCOURSE.

Is an open square adjoining the Vinery, affording visitors in carriages access to the Casino, and is a convenient place to pause and enjoy the music of the band without alighting.

THE CASINO

It is a neat and tasteful cottage structure designed for a ladies' refreshment house, where a well-ordered restaurant is maintained, and although a private business like the Refectory at Mount St. Vincent, is still under the supervision and control of the Park Commissioners. It is pleasantly located just at the edge of the Carriage Concourse, and overlooking all the attractions of the Terrace and vicinity. In the summer season refreshments are served from the Casino upon tables in the Terrace Arch.

THE MORSE STATUE.

Southeast from the Casino, at the point where the carriage road leads from the main drive to the Carriage Concourse, is placed the bronze statue of Prof. S. F. B. Morse,

the inventor of the electric telegraph. The figure, which is of the heroic size, was moulded by Byron M. Pickett, and cast at the National Fine Art Foundry, by Maurice J. Power. It was procured by small subscriptions from the telegraphers of the United States. The granite pedestal, which supports it was provided by personal friends of Prof. Morse.

The statue was unveiled June 10, 1871, with impressive ceremonies, in the presence of an immense audience, including the Professor himself. The fact that this work of art was a graceful tribute from the grateful people to living genius, surrounds it now with unusual and special interest.

“AULD LANG SYNE.”

By the foot-path, in the grounds east of the Casino near the main drive and north of the Morse Statue, is a group in brown stone, by Robert Thompson, illustrating Burn's poem of “Auld Lang Syne.” Although only a few feet from the drive, it is not visible unless approached by the foot-path.

THE BRONZE STATUE OF THE TIGRESS,

May be found a short distance west of the Terrace, to the right of the drive. It represents a tigress in act of bringing food to her cubs, and was presented to the Park by twelve gentlemen, residents of New York. It is six feet high, seven and a half feet long, and is the production of the celebrated Auguste Caine.

THE TERRACE.

Dividing the plaza at the upper end of the Mall from the carriage drive that intervenes between it and the Terrace is a magnificent screen work of Albert freestone, with two openings through which persons can enter the Mall from their carriages, or from it cross the drive to a stairway that leads to the Terrace below. These stairs are worthy of the closest examination, for it will be seen on descending, that no two of the many panels at the sides are alike, and it is their beauty and ingenuity rather than mere variety that make them the objects of admiration. The decoration is based upon forms of vegetation symbolic of the Four Seasons,

and surpasses the decorative sculpture on any public building in America.

Pursuant to the theory that every visitor, whether walking, riding, or driving, may visit the entire Park in his own way without interference, and to provide another means of access from the Mall to the Terrace, so that pedestrians may not embarrass drivers nor expose themselves to danger by crossing the crowded roadway at this point, a stairway has been constructed from the plaza to the end of the Mall, to the level of the Terrace below, terminating in an arcade that passes under the drive. The floor and ceiling are finished in elaborate patterns of encaustic tile, and the stone-work is everywhere beautifully carved. The plan for the hall or arcade, for the stairways leading to it, as well as for the stairway from the drive to the Terrace, embraces many artistic embellishments not yet carried out.

Having passed over one or the other of the stairways leading from the upper level, the visitor reaches the Terrace, a broad esplanade which stretches north to the margin of the Lake. It is inclosed with a low wall of carved stone which is pierced with three openings, one on either side, from which foot-paths lead northward, and one on the water-front whence visitors may take the boats for a row on the lake.

In the centre is a fountain with a spacious basin (not yet entirely completed), yet beautiful and very attractive. At either corner on the water front is a tall mast, from one of which floats a standard with the arms of the State, while the other bears a similar emblem with the arms of the City.

THE LAKE.

From the Terrace the attention is turned naturally toward the Lake, frequently mentioned as the Central Lake. This sheet of water stretches away from the front of the Terrace to the west and north, in an eccentric outline of bays and headlands, which, with the little islands that dot the surface, the dense woods of the eastern and northern shore, the elaborate Terrace on the southern side, the boats, swans and ducks floating upon the surface, combine to produce a most picturesque effect. It is divided into two equal parts by the Bow Bridge (so-called from its form), an iron structure which

connects the foot-path on the southernly side with the Ramble on the opposite shore. West from this bridge is the Balcony Bridge which crosses a small arm of the Lake at a point near Eighth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The swans are not the least interesting feature of the Lake. Twelve of them were originally the gift of the city of Hamburg. Nine of these dying, twelve more were presented from the same source, to which were added fifty from some gentlemen in London. Of the original seventy-two, twenty-eight died, and the remainder with their progeny remain to do the elegant upon the Lake. The swans, and also the white ducks that bear them company, are very tame, and come readily at a call. The popularity of the boats upon the Lake is evident from the fact that during the past year no less than one hundred and forty thousand persons availed themselves of the opportunity for this amusement. There are two classes of boats, the omnibus, which have fixed rates of fare for the round trip, and the call boats that go at the pleasure of the passengers. The charges are moderate, and the remuneration to the lessee quite small for so extensive a business. The boats may be taken at the Terrace, and may be left at one of the six pretty boat-houses that adorn the shores of the Lake.

It is, however, in the winter season that the Lake and other waters of the Park furnish attraction to the greatest number.

The care exercised that the ice may be kept in the proper order for skating purposes, is fully appreciated by the many thousands that throng to the Park when the "ball is up, and when under a few simple and reasonable restrictions any one may come and enjoy this exhilarating winter sport. The northern end of the western portion of the Lake is reserved exclusively for ladies. The Scotch citizens of New York here find an opportunity to enjoy the national game of curling. This game is growing greatly in popularity under the encouragement and approval of the Park Commissioners. Commodious houses, so constructed as to be readily removed at the close of the season, are erected during the winter on the Margin of the Lake for the accommodation and refreshment of spectators, skaters, and curlers.

THE RAMBLE.

After the Lake, the Ramble is the natural attraction. It covers a piece of ground of about thirty-six acres sloping upward from the northern shores of the Lake to the old Croton Reservoir, and is bounded on both sides by the great drive, from which access may be gained by foot-paths at the northwest and northeast corners of the Ramble, although the principle avenue of approach is by the Bow Bridge across the narrow part of the Lake. The Ramble is a labyrinth of wooded walks abounding in sequestered nooks, rustic bridges over little brooks, wild vines and flowers, summer-houses and seats of rustic make, occasional little patches of lawn, all clustering so naturally that the agency of art scarcely seems apparent. It is not surprising that the Ramble has more loving friends than any other portion of the Park, when it is considered how many are the attractions it offers. The Lake shore is beautiful at every point; fine views every where reveal themselves; foreign birds as pelicans, storks, cranes, and herons, have here their home; and for the pleasant chat of friends, the quiet enjoyment of a book, or simple rest from toil, the Ramble has abundant accommodation. More pretentious descriptions than this utterly fail of justice to its beauties.

THE MONUMENT TO SCHILLER.

The German poet, is placed in the western part of the Ramble, near the shore of the northern arm of the Lake.

THE CAVE.

At the base of the extreme western slope of the Ramble, is the Cave, an interesting spot, partly natural and partly artificial. A steep path leads to the foot of a large rock, and turning sharp to the left the Cave is entered at a level; the entrance is dark, but a few steps reveal the light, and afford an outlook upon the Lake. From the other side, a series of rocky steps lead to the top of the rock over the Cave.

THE BELVEDERE

Is a Norman Gothic structure situated on a large rock that

pierces the wall of the old Reservoir and its southwestern angle. It not only provides a pleasant place of rest and shelter, but is an excellent post for observation, being the highest point in the Park. It can be approached only on foot, but should not therefore be omitted by the visitor who desires to visit all the interesting portions of the Park.

THE TUNNEL

Has been excavated through the rock almost beneath the Belvedere and north of the Ramble, for the accommodation of the traffic road that crosses the Park at 79th Street. It is one hundred and forty-six feet long, and seventeen feet ten inches high, and is chiefly interesting as illustrating the great expenditure of time, labor, and money necessary to perfect the attractions of the Park.

CONSERVATORY LAKE,

Conservatory Lake is an ornamental piece of water, of two acres in extent, lying contiguous to the Fifth Avenue, between 73d and 75th Street, and is a feature of a charming plan, embracing both conservatory and flower-garden, upon which work is now in progress. During much of the time that the building is going forward the water is drawn off.

THE EVERGREEN WALK.

Near the Fifth Avenue, and south of the entrance by the Miners' Gate at 79th Street, a pretty piece of landscape gardening, was first laid out in 1862. It increases in interest and importance with the growth of the trees, and includes circles within circles of walks, inclosed by neatly trimmed hedges, the whole encircled by a thicket of shrubbery and trees that serves to conceal the plan of the walks within.

A TEMPORARY ENCLOSURE FOR DEER

Will be found north of the entrance by the Miners' Gate at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street. It contains several moose and a large number of ordinary deer.

THE PASTURAGE FOR HORNED CATTLE.

Is directly north of the Deer Paddock, and, in the summer season, there may be seen here a number of rare animals, among others, African Buffalo, Asiatic Zebu, with English, Irish, and Spanish neat cattle.

THE MAZE

Is located east of the New Reservoir and south of the third transverse road. Within the enclosure are thirty-seven hundred feet of gravel walk, and twenty-two hundred and fifty trees, arranged so as to render any attempt to reach its central point, or to find a place of exit, somewhat amusing and difficult. When the trees are sufficiently grown to conceal the paths, the Maze will be a source of much amusement, but at present will hardly repay the time and the trouble necessary to find it.

MANHATTAN SQUARE.

On the 8th Avenue, between 67th and 81st streets, will be the location of the American Museum of Natural History.

THE KNOLL,

Or, as sometimes called, Summit Rock, is in the extreme western portion of the Park, opposite the upper section of the old Reservoir. Being of easy ascent, its height is quite deceptive; but it well repays the trouble of a visit, as it commands one of the most extensive views to be had in the Park.

THE UPPER PARK.

All of that portion of the Park lying north of the New Reservoir is usually known as the Upper Park, but is connected with the Lower Park by the drive, bridle-road, and foot-path. This section has not received the amount of elaboration that has been bestowed upon the Lower Park, but should not on that account be neglected by the visitor.

The special objects of interest are not numerous; but the landscape has a bold, free character, the drives have longer sweeps and stretches, the elevation and depressions are more marked, and the views from the higher points abundantly reward the time, trouble and strength consumed in seeking them. The most prominent features will be found noted in detail in the following pages.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

The thoroughfares that lead from the Lower Park pass entirely around a large open space north of the New Reservoir, denominated the East and West Meadows, the roadway on the east side leading beyond to Mount St. Vincent. The building here located was formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic Academy, now on the Hudson, near Yonkers. It is now used principally for a restaurant, where, though the prices are somewhat exorbitant, refreshments are provided. The former chapel is fitted for the exhibition of the casts of the late Mr Crawford's sculptures, eighty-seven in all, which were presented to the Park, by his widow, in 1860. Other apartments in this building are fitted up as a museum.

OLD FORTIFICATIONS.

Close to the northeast corner of the Park, and forming a pretty point from which to overlook the Harlem Meer, are the remains of earthworks erected during the war of 1812. They have been neatly turfed over, but preserved as nearly as possible in their original form.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE.

Considerably to the west of the earthworks, beyond the Lake and near the Warriors' Gate, which opens upon Seventh Avenue, is a small block-house, a relic of 1812, which was used either as a magazine or fortification. This and the earthworks were links in the chain of fortifications that extended across the north end of the island, of which abundant evidences exist further to the west.

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NEW YORK.

THE POOL, LOCH, AND HARLEM MEER.

These three bodies of water are essentially one, being connected with and flowing into each other. The waters flow from the Pool at 101st Street, a short distance from the western wall, under the drive into the Loch; thence easterly in a small streamlet to the Meer, which extends to the north-eastern boundary of the Park at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street. A footpath runs along the margin of the water, and over rustic bridges, by foaming little cascades and quiet pools, to many very beautiful and sequestered spots.

THE GREAT HILL.

This elevation, commonly called "The View," about midway between the Pool and the northern boundary, is a central feature in the northwestern portion of the Park. Its altitude is not quite so great as the Knoll, but it appears much higher on account of the greater depressions about it. There is a carriage concourse at the top, whence there is a commanding view, extending from the Hudson to the East River and the Sound, including a remarkable variety of scenery and interesting incident.

HOW TO GO TO THE PARK.

The public conveyances that lead to the immediate vicinity of the Park, are the street cars, as follows:

Fourth Avenue Railroad, from the lower end of the City Hall Park.

Third Avenue Railroad, from the lower end of the City Hall Park.

Eighth Avenue Railroad, from both Vesey and Canal Streets, and Broadway.

The cars of above roads all run beyond the upper end of the Park, thus affording an opportunity to enter by the gates on 59th street, or at either of the upper or side entrances.

Sixth Avenue Railroad, from both Vesey and Canal streets, and Broadway.

Seventh Avenue Railroad, from both Barclay and Broome.

Central Park, North and East River Railroad, from South Ferry *via* river front and Tenth Avenue to the Park.

The cars of these last-named roads do not go beyond 59th street.

PARKS AND PUBLIC SQUARES.

BATTERY.

Situated at the southernmost terminus of the metropolis. Connected with the Battery is Castle Garden. This building has now little architectural beauty to boast of; having been for some time used as a depot for emigrants.

BOWLING GREEN.

Close to the Battery, at the entrance to Broadway is the small inclosure so called from having been used as such prior to the Revolution. Here stood, at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, the leaden statue of George III. which was pulled down and melted into bullets, to be used by the Americans. The railing here plainly shows the marks made by the removal of the ornamental iron globes that were converted into cannon balls.

CITY HALL PARK

Is an enclosure of about 10 acres, containing the City Hall, Court House, and other public buildings, also the New Post Office now in course of erection,

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

Was formed by laying out the ground formerly occupied as a Potter's Field. The Square is surrounded with splendid private houses and on one side is the University Building. South Fifth Avenue now bisects this Park.

UNION SQUARE

At the upper or northern end of Broadway, extends from 14th to 17th streets. At the south side is the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, and opposite on Broadway side, the statue of Abraham Lincoln.

GRAMERCY PARK

Situated a little to the northeast of the above, is a select and beautiful inclosure on a smaller scale. This park is private property, having been ceded to the owners of the surrounding lots by S. B. Ruggles, Esq. It forms the area between 20th and 21st street, and the 3d and 4th Avenues.

STUYVESANT PARK,

Extends from 15th to 17th streets, and is divided by the intersecting passage of the Second Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church is upon the west side of this park. The ground was presented by the late P. G. Stuyvesant, Esq., to the corporation of the Church.

TOMKINS SQUARE

Is one of the largest parks of the city. It occupies the area formed by Avenues A and B, and 7th and 10th streets

MADISON SQUARE,

Comprising ten acres, is at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. On the west side stands the monument of General Worth.

RESERVOIR PARK

Reservoir Square is located between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and 40th and 42d streets, and has an extent of between nine and ten acres, upon one-half of which is the "Distributing Reservoir." The other, or western half, once had upon it the "New York Crystal Palace," but since the destruction of that building by the fire of 1858, the grounds have been kept open as a park.

MT. MORRIS SQUARE.

Mt. Morris Square presents the anomalous appearance of an abrupt hill, with thickly wooded sides, rising from the midst of a plain that has no other hills upon it. It "heads off" the Fifth Avenue at 120th street, and extends as far north as 124th street, and its area is nearly twenty acres. It is the breathing spot of the pretty village of Harlem, and the favorite resort of the citizens.

Under the able control of the Commissioners of Public Parks all of the above-named Parks have lately undergone a marked improvement. Many of them, more especially the Battery Grounds, were a disgrace to the city, but they are now being fast transformed into miniature Paradises. The present year will see them entirely completed.

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AMUSEMENTS.

There are very nearly twenty Theatres in the city of New York that nightly throw open their doors to the public. We shall notice, in the "Guide," only those establishments that are strictly first class, both as to their selection of performances and manner of representing them, and as to the respectability of their audiences. We are compelled to this course from the fact that our work is perused almost exclusively by the better class of strangers sojourning here, and who are necessarily unacquainted with the status of our theatres, and unwilling to risk the presence of their families within the walls of questionable places of amusement. We cordially recommend the following named houses to our readers, assuring them that they will neither hear nor see aught to make them regret having patronized them:

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

This magnificent Theatre, probably the finest on this continent, is situated on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third street. It was erected during the years 1867 and 1868, and was originally intended to be devoted to operatic performances solely.

Mr. Augustin Daly, the Napoleon of Managers, has secured the lease of this house for a term of years, and opened the Theatre, under his sole management, on the 25th of August last.

His object in taking a lease of this large and magnificent Opera House, in addition to his own Fifth Avenue Theatre, was to enable him to present, on a suitable scale of grandeur, an immense variety of European and American Spectacle Plays, Opera-Bouffes, and Heroic Dramas, which the Grand Opera House alone is capable of presenting in fitting style. Here will be presented those new, original, and startling productions of dramatic genius, which, while appealing to a most refined and cultivated taste require facilities for gorgeous scenic display and ample auxiliary accessories.

Mr. Daly makes the special announcement that every department of the Grand Opera House, and the performances to be given there, will be under his personal supervision, and that it shall be maintained as a place of amusement where the most refined may enjoy the very best dramatic performances, without any drawback whatever.

The opening of the Grand Opera House was signalized by the production, for the first time on the Western Continent, of one of the most magnificent spectacles ever composed—the new Fairy Opera Bouffe, entitled,

LE ROI CAROTTE!

Produced last winter in Paris, and the joint work of M. Jaques Offenbach, the eminent composer of "Grande Duchess," "Genevieve de Brabant," &c., and M. Victorien Sardou, the French Dramatist. This play was purchased by Mr. Daly from the authors direct, and all the costumes and properties—several thousand in number, and of great novelty and richness of design—were manufactured in Paris, expressly for the Grand Opera House. The scenery is painted from models and measurements furnished by the artists in Paris, and the music is given, as specially arranged by M. Offenbach, for the original production, with additions and alterations made expressly for this country. The cost of the entire production exceeds ninety thousand dollars, making it the most costly play ever produced in the United States.

A vast number of alterations and improvements have been made in the Grand Opera House, the machinery beneath the stage and above it being of most remarkable character and gigantic proportions, and constructed after the most recent French and English models. By this means some very wonderful and almost instantaneous transformations can be produced. Every lobby and passage way has been newly and expensively carpeted with Royal Wilton velvet, made to order for the Grand Opera House. The boxes have been newly upholstered and carpeted, the theatre repainted and re-gilded. The old opera boxes on the Balcony Circle have been replaced by one hundred and seventy parlor arm chairs, which form at once the most luxurious and comfortable seats yet introduced into a place of public amusement. A ladies' toilet room has been elegantly fitted up off the grand vestibule, where a maid will be always in attendance.

The lobby of the Grand Opera House, pronounced one of the finest examples of modern ornate architecture in the world, has now the added beauty of an exhibition of paintings upon its walls, which represents many of the greatest artists of our day in their greatest works. These paintings occupy all the available space in the lower lobby, on the

Grand Stairway, and on the walls of the Balcony above. Several of them are specially lighted by reflectors with brilliant effect. These paintings are, without exception, temporary loans to the exhibition, by the artist friends of Mr. Daly. They will be exchanged from time to time for others, loaned in like manner, or purchased, as the case may be. Hence there will be always something fresh to see, even to the regular habituee of the place.

During the day-time, that is from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., all respectable visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition, and provided with a descriptive catalogue of the works of art; at night this privilege is only to those provided with tickets to the performance.

The chief attraction, however, will be found, as it should be, in the performances: and to give these with unparalleled attractiveness, Mr. Daly has employed the following extraordinary company of artists:

Mrs. John Wood, (the favorite of Comedy and Song); Miss Rose Hersee, (the Queen of English Prima Donnas); Miss Bella Golden; Mr. John Brougham, (the matchless Comedian); Mr. Robert Craig, Mr. Stuart Robson Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. G. F. Ketchum, Mr. J. A. Meade, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. Julian Cross, Miss Annie Deland, Miss Ella Deitz, Miss Rosa Derham, Miss Jean Burnside, Miss Helen Strange.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Since our last issue this delightful little theatre, has undergone a total change in its management, and in the style of entertainment it offers to the public. In June last Mr. R. W. Butler, under whose management the house was opened, relinquished his position, and it was assumed by Mr. A. M. Palmer. Everything which savored of the Variety business was at once eschewed, and, an earnest effort was made to give a class of performances, which would attract to the house the better portion of the theatre going public. This effort was so far successful that during the engagement of those wonderful artists, the Vokes Family,

ESTABROOKE,

No. 31 UNION SQUARE,

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS,

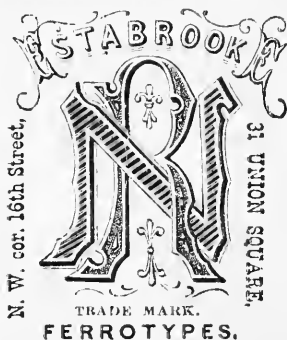
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ARTISTS AT OUR RISK.

the house was nightly crowded, despite the heat, with the largest and most fashionable audiences ever gathered in a metropolitan theatre during the summer season. Encouraged by such liberal patronage, the proprietor of the theatre, Mr. Shook, and the manager, Mr. Palmer, determined to enter the lists with Messrs. Wallack and Daly, and to endeavor to establish their house as a first class Comedy Theatre. Engagements were accordingly made with the following well known artists who will compose the regular company, for the season of 1872-73.

Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Phillis Glover, Miss Plessy Mordaunt, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Kitty Blanchard, Miss Rose Larrens, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Edward Lamb, Mr. George Parker, Mr. Henry Montgomery, Mr. J. P. Burnett and others.

Mr. D. H. Harkins who has, for several years past, been the Stage Director of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and whose excellent taste and great industry have contributed so much towards the success of that establishment was selected as the Stage Manager. The Fall Season began on the 18th of September, with a new society and sensational play written by Victorien Sardou, expressly for Miss Agnes Ethel and entitled "Agnes." The play is magnificently mounted, the furniture, decorations, properties, scenery, and appointments being entirely new and of the most costly description. No stage, it is safe to say, has ever presented a more brilliant array of beautiful women magnificently dressed, than may be seen every night behind the foot-lights of this theatre. The cast embraces the names of all the leading people in the company, and it is useless to say that the play is acted almost without a fault. The piece has made a great hit and it will probably run far into the season. Miss Ethel, of course, fills the title-role, and those who have seen her admirable personations of Frou-Frou and Fernande, do not need to be assured how admirably she does this. Following this play will be a new drama written expressly for the company by John Brongham; a new society play written also expressly for the company by Olive Logan, entitled "A Business Woman," and other new plays by well known writers.

The orchestral music of the theatre is under the direction of Mr. Tissington, who waves the baton over one of the most thoroughly drilled, and most carefully selected orchestras in the city.

Mr. E. H. George, an affable and talented gentleman, is the Treasurer. Mr. R. Marston who painted nearly all of the celebrated "Black Crook," and the equally celebrated, though much less fortunate, "Lallah Rookh" scenery, is the Scenic Artist. Mr. W. Saunders is the machinist.

During the summer vacation the house has been thoroughly frescoed and painted, new carpets have been laid throughout, new chairs have been put in the orchestra circle, the stage has been widened, a new scene room has been built, the dressing rooms have been newly and elegantly furnished, and the Green-room has been fitted up with great elegance.

Altogether the Union Square Theatre is one of the cosiest and most elegant places of amusement to be found in this, or any other city, and those who give it their patronage may confidently expect reasonable and unalloyed enjoyment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This Theatre, situated on Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, was originally entitled "Laura Keene's Theatre." Built by John Trimble, and opened under the management of Miss Laura Keene, October, 1856. During the period of that lady's management many of the present theatrical Stars were in the list of the regular company. Among the notable productions of Miss Keene's managerial career were "Our American Cousin," "The Seven Sisters," "The Seven Sons" and "Midsummer Night's Dream." On the termination of Miss Keene's management the theatre was entirely altered, great improvements made, and opened October 8, 1863, under the management of Mrs. John Wood, at which time the Theatre was re-christened "The Olympic." This lady retired in 1866, and was succeeded by Mr. Leonard Grover, who occupied the house with an Operatic Company for one year, when one of the present lessees, Mr. James E. Hayes, took the theatre in connection with Mr. G. L. Fox, opening in the Fall of 1867. Under this gentleman's able management the record of the Theatre has been a brilliant

one. "Midsummer Night's Dream," produced on a scale of magnificence almost unparalleled in the annals of the stage, had a run of 100 nights. The great triumph was the production of G. L. Fox's pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty," having been played 1,101 times—a "run" unparalleled in the annals of the stage.

The auditorium is commodious, with easy egress for the largest audiences, and the stage arrangements are among the best in the world, enabling the management to produce the most gorgeous Spectacles, Ballets, Pantomimes, Dramas, &c.

The House is tastefully decorated, and the seats are commodious, affording easy view of the stage from all parts of the auditorium, of these there are about 2,400.

Messrs Hayes and Colville, the present lessees, inaugurated the house this season with a highly sensational drama adapted from the French, and entitled "The Red Pocket Book." The piece was most artistically placed upon the stage, and some novel effects introduced. The Aimee Opera-Company will follow, to be succeeded by Star Combination Troupes from time to time interspersed with dramas of interest, and this will be the programme of this Theatre for the seasons of '71 and '72.

The front of the house is presided over by Mr. M. L. Sutton, treasurer. This gentleman has been connected with the Olympic in the same capacity for the past eleven years, and by his uniform gentlemanly attention to his duties has won for himself the encomiums of all the habitués of the Olympic.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Parlor Home of American Comedy," is situated on Twenty-fourth Street, adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel, constructed of white marble, with a frontage of fifty and depth of one hundred and ten feet. The interior, which has been lately re-modeled and decorated, presents a remarkable elegance of design and beauty of finish, combining all that can be desired for attractiveness, comfort and security.

The ceiling of the auditorium is embellished with a magnificent picture by Garibaldi, the celebrated fresco artist, representing the "Crowning of Comedy," and his artistic brush has been applied to the balance of the interior with

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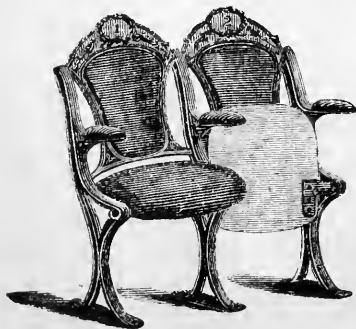
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tasteful and attractive results. A new stage, with an improved system of foot-lights, has been constructed, that better effect may be given to the representation of the choice selection of comedies for which this theatre is so justly celebrated. The parquette and stalls are furnished with chairs, and the flooring covered with a rich velvet carpet. The boxes are elegantly upholstered with satin and velvet—the general effect being that of a private drawing-room rather than that of a public theatre. The company engaged for the present season includes the following well-known artists Messrs. Fisher, Clark, Lewis, Davidge, James, Lemoyne, Crisp, Ringgold, Rockwell, Fawcett and Whiting; and Mrs. Gilbert, Misses Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Kate Claxton and Miss Sara Jewet. Miss Caroline Abbott, a well-known amateur, is to make her first appearance at this theatre during the winter.

The season opened on the 3d of September, with an original American comedy by the author of "Saratoga," that is now meeting with unbounded success. The decorations and toilets in this piece are from special designs from the best Paris artists, and are marvels of elegance. To follow this comedy, Mr. Daly has a number of novelties. First, a new drama of society life, by Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, the famous author of "Deborah," which has been purchased direct from the author, with special and exclusive privileges for this country. This piece, which depicts modern fashionable life in Berlin society, is likely to create an intense sensation. The second surprise will be an original comedy of American frontier life and of the New York *haut ton*, by Bret Harte. As this is Bret Harte's first play, it is likely to cause a remarkable sensation in literary as well as dramatic circles. The third sensation will be a new play to be written by Victorien Sardou, the brilliant French dramatist, expressly for the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The price which Mr. Daly is to pay for this piece is said to be the very extravagant sum of \$1,000 per week during the run. With all these efforts and attractions for the public entertainment, it will be strange indeed if Mr. Daly does not reap a plentiful harvest of prosperity and popularity during the ensuing season.

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BURT'S FINE SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
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Caution to the Public.

It having come to my notice that some dealers are offering for sale inferior grades of Shoes, representing them to be of my manufacture, purchasers will please notice that all Shoes of my make have my name stamped on the sole of each shoe. Also, *fac simile* of medal received at the Paris Exposition, 1867, as shown above.

None Genuine without his Trade Mark



The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be in the future, as formerly, under Mr. Daly's sole management, and will be devoted to the production of elegant plays and original comedies, like those for which it has been noted during four seasons.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In this superb temple of the dramatic art, the greatest living exponents of the drama, are offered an opportunity of presenting it, in its highest form, with a correctness of detail and magnificence of scenic effect, nowhere to be surpassed.

The lustrous names of Booth, Hackett, Cushman, Jefferson, Wallack, Owens, with others of equal magnitude who have from time to time appeared, demonstrate from the liberal support offered them, that there has been no perversion of taste, through the immense quantity of sensational trash foisted upon the public.

This magnificent structure situated on 23rd Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, covering an area of 200 feet in depth and 100 feet in width, was erected at a cost of \$800,000. Constructed of granite, it consists of four stories with a double French roof. The simplicity of the edifice is remarkable while at the same time it is one of the grandest buildings in the city and perhaps in the country. There is one grand entrance on 23d Street, and one on 6th Avenue, and at the close of the performances, five other means of egress, opening directly on the street are thrown open to the audience.

The seating capacity of the Theatre, including the private boxes, will accommodate 1800 persons with ease. The auditorium is lighted by electricity, and recently, in place of the former magnificent chandelier, a new one, constructed on an entirely new principle by the U. S. Patent Reflector Co., has been introduced. An efficient fire brigade, composed of the different employees of the Theatre, thoroughly drilled in the working of the numerous fire apparatus throughout the building with four watchmen continually patrolling the building lend additional security in case of fire, to the easy and rapid means of egress afforded the audience.

During the season of '72-'73 unusual attractions are offered.

The psychological play of "The Bells" with Mr. J. W. Wallack in his great creation of Mathias has afforded this admirable artist the opportunity of presenting one of the finest pictures of melodramatic acting of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault, (Miss Agnes Robertson), appear in the great romantic Irish drama of "Arrah na Pogue" which will be produced under the immediate supervision of the author (Mr. Boucicault) and presented, as it never has been before, in strict accordance with the ideas of the Author. The beautiful and accomplished artiste Miss Neilson coming to us with a high trans-atlantic reputation will also appear in an extensive repertoire of characters. Miss Cushman and Mr. Jefferson will renew their former successes, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence in their specialties with others, will fill up one of the most brilliant seasons witnessed at this Theatre.

The Theatre is under the able management of Mr. Edwin Booth, Proprietor, who is ably assisted by Mr. J. Henry Magonigle, Business Manager. The treasurer is Mr. J. A. Booth, Stage manager Mr. D. W. Waller, and Musical Director Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

This justly entitled Home of Comedy was first opened at the theatre corner of Broadway and Broome Street, where, for a decade, it kept the highest rank as a theatre for the representation of the best school of dramas and comedies. The next movement of the late veteran manager, Mr. James W. Wallack, was to build the present theatre, corner of 13th Street and Broadway. This place of amusement was opened in 1861, and was, until the death of the elder Wallack, under his immediate management. At his decease, the property became his son's, the present proprietor and manager, Mr. Lester Wallack. The building is not very pretentious, but is comfortable, and large enough for the purposes intended. The seating capacity comprises 408 orchestra chairs, 407 dress circle secured seats, about 400 parquette seats, and a family circle capable of accommodating about 600. The entrances are large and easy for the public, either for ingress or egress.

The names of artists who have appeared under the Wallack management are among the brightest in the list of

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GEORGE GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE CELLARS.

"The origin of Champagne," writes an author deeply moved by his subject, "is lost, in the impenetrable mists of remote antiquity, and particularly of Paradise. It was not at all an apple, but a glass of iced Champagne with which Satan seduced poor Eve in the fragrant oasis of the garden of Eden."

"Henry IV. was perfectly infatuated with Champagne, this crystal, clear, delicate, rose-tinted wine, which glides as lightly under the palate as the pampered taste of a great lord could possibly desire."

This eulogy, which was heard as early as 1658, is the more significant as there was no sparkling wine at all in Champagne at that time. What would the inspired apostle of wine have written if he had known the lovely, white-flecked foam, the mounting pearls, which we now quaff with such high delight! The sparkling wine of Champagne dates from the reign of Louis XVI.

One day the wine which had been recently filled into a bottle, drove out the cork, and, as if impelled by magic, a seething pillar of foam bounded straight up to heaven. The capacity of wine for sparkling was discovered, and a bold speculator had the courage to become the first manufacturer of Champagne, and to put six thousand bottles on the market in 1780. The manufacture of Champagne is not even a hundred years old. His good neighbors called him a fool, but the new method bore the test of experience, and the trade in sparkling wine was established.

In all the large towns in which the Romans fixed the seats of their empire, we find large excavations, which originated in the necessity of taking out of them the vast materials required to erect the gigantic monuments intended to proclaim to the world the prowess of the eternal city. Rome, Paris, and Reims have their catacombs. At Rome, as at Paris, these subterranean vaults were used as burial places. But at Reims a better use is now made of these immense caverns. One of the leading firms, George Goulet & Co., who furnish the civilized globe with the glorious beverage which the Champagne enjoys a monopoly of producing, has had the bold idea of making the colossal vaults found under the ancient walls on the south-side of the town, available for their business, and thus thus have formed an establishment which has already attracted the attention as well of the votaries of art, as of those of commerce.

Numerous flights of stairs afford easy access to all parts of the underground structures. These flights are connected with each other by long-drawn galleries, and receive their light from windows broken into the roof of the vault. The day-light, which thus falls a distance of eighty feet, still further enhances the grandeur of the appearance of these arcades hewn into the chalk rocks. Every arch has its own peculiar mark, and charms the eye with the sight of a mighty mass of the bottles, piled in compact but most symmetrical order, so well known to fame, and which lie here quietly awaiting the mandate which will summon them to any quarter of the habitable world.

It has cost enormous labor to transform the old catacombs in to their present shape, but the firm of George Goulet & Co. are now reaping the fruits of their successful enterprise.

These cellars not only attract by their strangeness and novelty, but are also superior to all others in point of ventilation, freshness, and scrupulous cleanliness, all indispensable conditions of a proper treatment and perfect development of the juice of the grape. Thus it is that the wines of their cellars have already established a great reputation, and the effect of their eloquence is so manifest in many countries that they require no other recommendation.

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No. 1—18 inch Hair, only	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.50
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" 3—22 " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
" 4—24 " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50
" 5—26 " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.50

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While it is impossible to preserve the fragrance of Flowers, it is possible to preserve them in their natural beauty

It has been said that "all things beautiful (in nature) must fade."

The fairest Flowers, in lusty bloom,
That shed around their rich perfume,
That yesterday were gay and bright,
Are torn and wither'd in a night.

The fairest forms, the loveliest Flowers,
Oft perish in a few short hours;
And blushing health, so strong and brave,
The lightest breath sends to the grave.

But science from the wintry tomb,
Preserves the beauty of the Flowers' bloom,
And gives to those of even richest hue
A mellowed brightness death cannot subdue.

the ornaments of the stage. Messrs. Walcot, Blake, Fisher, Brougham, Gilbert, Vincent, Sothern, Peters; Mesdames Hoey, Gannon, Vernon, Laura Keene, Henriques, Jennings, and others. Some are dead, but many live, and act and delight the public at the present day. As a school of acting, Wallack's Theatre is one of the best in any country where the English language is spoken.

The season commenced here on the 1st of October, with W. S. Gilbert's classical comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea," which has had a run of 300 nights in London, and met there with the greatest success. The piece is certainly a comedy of the highest type, and is receiving here the encomiums of the public and the press. The company is unusually strong this season, with such artists as Messrs. Sothern, Gilbert, Stoddart, Polk, Thorne and Broane; and Mesdames Ponisi, Anne Deland and Effie Germon. Miss Catherine Rogers, the leading artist engaged here, comes to us from the London theatres with the highest testimonials. She is all that can be wished for in the matter of youth, beauty, and talent, and will most certainly make a reputation second to none other on the American boards.

Mr. Theo. Moss still, as ever, continues to be the treasurer; in fact, but few changes are ever made in this establishment, as Mr. Wallack is happy in the selection of his assistants, and we therefore find Thomas Baker as leader. Isherwood as scenic artist, and Mr. Schonberg, stage director.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

This establishment, situated on the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street, is not only a Repository of curiosities from all parts of the world, but a charming little Theatre besides. It would take many pages of the "Guide" to describe the attractions of the Museum portion of the house, we can only advise our readers to spend a day there and they will be amply repaid for their expenditure of time and money. Here can be seen a superb collection of cosmographic views, scenes from all parts of the globe, antique statuary and paintings, specimens of rare birds, animals, &c., &c, Japanese and Chinese curiosities. Dante's celebrated picture of the "Infernal Regions" has been reproduced here by Prof. Nevill, as a life-size living tableau, striking the beholder with amazement. Here "The Happy Family" may be seen liv-

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ing together in a charming contentment, happily illustrative of the Golden Age. An exhibition hall contains a fine collection of wax statuary, illustrative of some startling foreign and domestic scenes, and which are the subjects of general public remark.

The Theatre was opened for the season of '72 and '73 on the evening of the 9th of September with an entirely new Burlesque, by James Barnes, written expressly for the Museum Theatre, and adapted to the powers of the first class troupe of actors and actresses connected with this house, entitled *Chow-Chow*. This piece is having a successful run, and will be followed by novelties now in preparation. The troupe has been reconstructed and materially strengthened, and is the most perfect organization in this country. It contains the well-known artists—Miss Lisa Weber, Pauline Markham, Belle Howitt, Emma Grattan, Millie Cook and the Wood Sisters; together with Mr. Geo. Atkins, acknowledged to be one of the best burlesque actors in the country, Messrs. Louis Mestayer, Sheldon, Stuart, Charles, &c., &c.

The multiplicity of attraction presented by the management of Woods' Museum is something unprecedented, for in addition to the above superior Burlesque Troupe and their especial novelties, a Dramatic Company of rare ability is constantly under engagement and able at all times to produce any and all dramas, whether new or standard, in connection with the best Stars of the present day.

There are two performances given here daily at 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock, this being the only establishment in town which is constantly open day and evening, summer and winter. Mr. Geo. Wood is the proprietor and manager, and Mr. W. A. Lilliendahl business manager.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE

Is admirably situated on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, on the site formerly occupied by the French Theatre, the latter building having been entirely demolished to give place to the present elegant edifice. At the present writing, the house bids fair to be completed early in the winter; in fact, the management expect to open about the 25th of November, and, judging from present appearances, Mr.

Fechter will certainly redeem his promise to erect a theatre in which nothing shall be wanting to please either the eye or the dramatic taste of his patrons. Very many novelties are to be introduced into the house, both before and behind the curtain. The auditorium will present the appearance of an elegant conservatory, richly decorated, and furnished with luxurious divans and sofas of novel design, these latter being arranged for one, two, or three persons, with bracket attachments for bouquets, fans, &c., and so placed as to afford ample room for the feet and legs of the audience. This arrangement of seats is uniform all over the house. A large saloon, with parlors for ladies and gentlemen, is attached to the theatre. Five doors of the largest size provide entrance and exit, thus affording easy egress in case of need. The ventilation will be as near perfection as can be attained by using all the best known methods. The same may be said of the heating and lighting departments.

The stage will present many improvements in mechanism, the joint invention of Messrs. Schonberg and Fechter; these will mainly consist in the entire absence of grooves, foot-lights, sky borders, and other obstructions to effects. All out-door scenes will show true horizons and every effect visible in nature, as "sunset," "sunrise," "storm," &c., will be faithfully reproduced with perfect illusion. These results will be brought about by building up the pictures in a circular form, without the aid of wings or flys to represent distance and sky. The class of performances will be drama, melodrama, ballet and pantomime, but all of the very highest order of merit. The company have not yet been fully determined upon, but we are assured that it will be the very best that can be procured, and we are confident that Mr. Fechter will surround himself with artists worthy of his own well-known ability. We predict for this gentleman a successful season, and that liberal patronage that the citizens of the Empire City are ever ready to bestow upon deserving genius and energetic management.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Mr. Bryant has opened his Opera House on Twenty-third street near Sixth Avenue, for his sixteenth season. He reappears with all his own favorite artists and with the well-

known Kelley and Leon in addition, as members of his company. It is Mr. Bryant's purpose this season to make his Opera House one of the most attractive of the up-town resorts, which shall, as heretofore, claim the attention of the refined and intelligent among amusement-seekers. The company is composed of the following named well-known artists: Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Edwin Kelley, the Only Leon, Wm. Dwyer, Dave Reed, and Charles Templeton. Strangers in the city are recommended to this house. The performances are always amusing, entertaining and chaste.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

These veteran delineators of "Unbleached Americans" have commenced their seventeenth season in this city, at the St. James Theatre, Twenty-sixth street near Broadway, which establishment they have secured for a term of years. The house is cosy and tastefully decorated, and the seating accommodations are all that can be desired for comfort. The following named gentlemen compose the company: Mr. Beaumont Read, Mr. C. S. Fredericks, Mr. Joe Norrie, Johnson & Powers (the best song and dance artists in the world); Messrs. W. Mullaly, G. Withers, H. Smidt, T. O. Mullaly, W. Blakeney, H. Percy, J. Juch, F. Trigg, Andy Leavette, T. W. Davey, D. S. Wambold, Billy Emmett, Billy Birch, Charley Backus.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

This building is of corrugated iron in a circular form, and occupies a lot on Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, opposite Irving Place, one hundred and twenty-five feet front, and one hundred and six feet deep. It has a seating capacity of 3,450. The entertainments consist of first class equestrian gymnastic and acrobatic performances, also pantomime and ballet. The stud of horses and ponies is said to be the finest in the world.

This house is closed during the summer season, the company being then engaged in traveling throughout the rural districts; but early in October the Winter season is inaugurated. This establishment has lately passed into the hands of the veteran showman, P. T. Barnum, who will open the Fall and Winter season during the month of November with a new and effective troupe of artists.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This Temple to the lyric muse is situated on the corner of Fourteenth street and Irving Place; has a frontage of 204 feet on Fourteenth street and 122 feet on Irving Place. Was incorporated in 1862, and inaugurated by Mario and Crisi under the management of James Hackett, in October, 1864. It was burned by some undiscovered accident in May, 1866, and immediately rebuilt with improvements, and inaugurated by the Fire Department Ball, 28th February, 1867. It has no gallery, has 100 private boxes, spacious lobbies, passages and staircases; seats 2,200 with large commodious opera chairs of the Koechling pattern.

Mr. H. G. Stebbins is the president, and Mr. D. Kingsland is the secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN

Is now being rebuilt by Mr. A. T. Stewart on the site of the old house destroyed by fire last winter. The old house was built in 1850, and was one of the largest theatres in the city. It was first opened under the management of Wm. Niblo. Jas. Nixon was the lessee for one year, in 1860; under the control of Palmer and Ulman, 1861; opened under the management of Messrs. Wheatley, Davenport and Jarrett, January 18th, 1862. June 1st, 1862, passed under the sole management of Wm. Wheatley, from him the present lease passed to Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, the present managers who, we understand, have secured a renewed lease of the new building, and propose devoting the house to the representation of spectacles, burlesques and ballet. At this time of writing, however, nothing definite is known about the matter.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

This immense building, now in process of construction, is situated in the rear of the City Hall, on Chambers street, and will be, when completed, one of the most substantial edifices in the United States. Its equal is certainly not to be found in the city, and the immensity of the structure can only be seen and felt by a comparison with buildings of great capacity, towering as it does above the five-story buildings in the vicinity, completely overlooking the present City Hall, and commanding as fine a view of the surroundings of New York as can possibly be had. It was commenced in September, 1861, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Cummings H. Tucker, who was appointed by the Board of Supervisors for this purpose. The architect is Mr. John Kellum, the same who also has charge of A. T. Stewart's immense building, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty fourth street, and who also built the Stock Exchange, and several other large buildings in this city. The entire length of the building is 250 feet, and the breadth 150; rectangular in form, and three stories in height above ground. The plans and designs called for materials (particularly with reference to iron and marble) of great magnitude, and the expense attendant upon their selection, preparation, and adaptation, together with all the embellishments, is necessarily very heavy. The original cost was estimated at about \$8,000,000, but the increased expense of material and labor since that time will bring the entire expenses over \$13,000,000, when completed, at the lowest estimate. The cost of the City Hall, which was nine years in building, was about \$700,000. The height of the new Court House, from the base course to top of pediment, is 97 feet. The dome will be 128 feet high above the pediment, making a total height of the building, from the base course to the top of dome, 225 feet. From the sidewalk to the pediment the building is 82 feet high, and from sidewalk to top of the dome 210 feet.

The new Court House is an entirely fire-proof building—the ceilings from base to attic all being formed of brick arches. And when we consider that in this will be deposited all the records, wills, leases, and documents of the offices of

the Register, County Clerk, and Surrogate, the citizens of New York, who are all more or less interested in the preservation of these, will feel a security as to their property and interests not hitherto felt.

It affords accommodations for County Clerk, Register, Surrogate, Sheriff, and Tax Departments and Tax Offices—departments in which it is of the utmost importance that business should be transacted daily and with dispatch.

The Court rooms are large, airy, unobstructed by columns, made with reference to the principles of acoustics, and finished in an agreeable and pleasing manner, so that they form an attractive feature to the spectator, and all to whom may be entrusted the administration of justice; differing in this respect from most of the large rooms in the Capitol at Washington, the City Hall, and other public buildings, in which, as a general thing, the shadows and sombre hues are so strong as to intercept that light and heat so necessary to lend a cheerful aspect to any auditory.

THE CITY HALL.

This is an imposing edifice, and, for the most part, built of marble. It was constructed between the years 1803-10. At the celebration of the Atlantic Telegraph, the clock-tower and other upper portions of the building were destroyed by fire, but have since been rebuilt.

In the building are the several offices of the Mayor, Common Council and Aldermen, the Governor's room, City Library, and other business offices.

The United States District Court is located in Chambers Street, at the rear of the City Hall. The several other Courts are held in the brown stone building, situated at the north-east angle of the City Hall.

THE HALL OF RECORDS,

Located to the east of the City Hall, was originally used for a prison, and subsequently as a cholera hospital. It is of coarse stone stuccoed over; the entrances north and south are ornamented with Ionic columns. The building is now used as the Depository for Deeds, Records, &c.

THE HALLS OF JUSTICE.

This is the city prison, or as it is more familiarly styled, from its gloomy aspect, "The Tombs." It is a spacious building, or rather series of buildings, occupying the square bounded by Centre street on the east, Elm street on the west, and Franklin and Leonard streets on the north and south. It is a massive structure in the Egyptian style, the main entrance being by an ascent of steps beneath a large portico supported by massive Egyptian columns. The Court of Sessions, Police Court, and others are held in this building. It also comprises the prison, which has about 150 cells. The house of detention measures 142 feet by 45. The place of execution of criminals is the interior court yard. The edifice was completed in 1838. On application to the keeper, visitors may obtain admission to the building.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

Have erected on the corner of Eleventh street and Third Avenue a neat and substantial building, which they occupy. This very important department was created by an act of the State Legislature, and is the most benevolent institution in the city. Almost hourly through the winter the rooms are crowded with applicants for relief, whose wants are amply and promptly attended to. A large and very efficient corps of assistants are employed to carry out the objects for which this institution was created. This department is under the management of a Board of Five Commissioners, who have entire control over all the public institutions of the city, including Randall's, Ward's and Blackwell's Islands. And persons desirous of visiting any or all of these places, can obtain permits at this office.

THE CITY ARMORY.

The old CITY ARMORY or Arsenal, is situated at the junction of Elm and White streets, extending 84 feet on Elm and 131 feet on White street. The edifice is so constructed, that, in case of any popular tumult, it could be defended by a garrison of fifty men. The ground floor is used as a gun-room, and the upper room for drilling. The style of the architecture is a kind of gothic, with castellated towers.

This arsenal contains a portion of the artillery of the first division of the New York State Militia. It is intended that a large flagstaff shall be erected on the centre of the roof of this building, in order that telegraphic communications may be conveyed by wires from it to the new arsenal up town, which is situated on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh Avenue.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND ASSAY OFFICE,

On the corner of Wall and Nassau streets is a splendid building, constructed in the Doric order of Grecian architecture. It is built in the most substantial manner of white marble, something after the model of the Parthenon at Athens; as a piece of masonry, it is equal to any structure extant, and to judge from appearances, likely to become as enduring as the pyramids; it occupies the site of the old Federal Hall. The building is 200 feet long, 80 feet high; at the southern end, on Wall street, is a portico of eight purely Grecian columns, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 34 feet high; and on the northern end, on Pine street, is a corresponding portico of similar columns. The front portico is ascended by eighteen marble steps, and the rear portico, on Pine street, by only three or four marble steps. It is two lofty stories high above the basement story. The great business hall is a splendid room, 60 feet in diameter. The cost of the building, including the ground, was \$1,195,000.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Occupying the building which was formerly the Merchants' Exchange, is located between Wall street, Exchange Place, William and Hanover streets. The material employed in its construction is blue Quincy granite, and it is characterised by fine proportions and massive substantial appearance. Its dimensions are on such a scale as to produce a fine architectural effect, being in length 200 feet; in width, from 144 to 171; while it has an elevation of 77 feet at the cornice, and 124 at the top of the dome. The portico of eighteen Ionic columns, which graces its front, imparts to it an imposing effect. The interior of the building fully sustains the impression; for, besides the numerous apartments set apart to various uses, it contains a rotunda in the centre, sur-

mounted by a lofty dome, which is supported in part by eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble. This rotunda is capable of containing 3,000 persons. Its entire cost, including the ground, was over \$1,800,000. The architect was Isaiah Rogers; and it was built on the site of the old Exchange, destroyed by the fire of 1835. The original stockholders lost every penny of their investment, it having been sold to other hands to defray the mortgage held by the Barings of London.

THE POST OFFICE,

In Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, was formerly the Middle Dutch Church. At a time—namely, during the war of the Revolution—when most of the churches were turned to military use by the British, this one sustained the greatest injuries; which more or less, however, fell upon all. In 1790 it received such repairs as fitted it again for public worship; but it was afterwards secured by the government and devoted to its present use—that of a post-office. Its internal arrangements are extensive, and well adapted to the objects of its present use. The postmaster's room is so situated as to command a view of all that is going on in the building. It was in the old wooden steeple of this building that Franklin practised his experiments in electricity.

The New Post Office, now in process of construction on a site situated at the southern end of the City Hall Park, promises to be the finest structure of the kind in the United States.

It will be constructed of granite, marble and iron, at a cost of \$3,500,000, which amount has been appropriated by Congress.

The style of architecture is the pure French Renaissance. It will be three stories high surmounted by a Mansard roof, marked by a centre pavilion four stories high. The pavilion in front will be 160 feet high, and the building facing the City Hall will be 320 feet in length. The first story will be 22 feet high, composed of arched openings, supported upon square piers; the second will be 18 feet high, and the third 16. The style of the building is that of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville. The building will display the following statues: America, Commerce, Industry, Washington, Frank-

lin, Justice, History, Peace, Strength, Truth, Genius of the Arts, Virtue, Honor, Literature, Mechanics, Genius of Science, Agriculture, and Navigation. The public corridor will be 25 feet wide, and 600 feet in length, entered from Broadway and Park Row. The building can be completed, it is claimed, within two years. Clocks are to be placed at various points around the building for the accommodation of the public.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Money Order department entrance is on Nassau street corner of Liberty. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. There are Eight deliveries each day by carriers.

Collections are made from each and every lamp-post box (585 in number) nine times a day.

On Sundays, but one collection will be made, at 3.15 P. M.

U. S. Mail Stations.

Open from 6.30 A. M. to 9. 30 P. M.

A, 100 Spring.	H, 978 Third Avenue.
B, 382 Grand.	J, West 84th, cor. Boulevard.
C, 627 Hudson.	K, 171 East 86th.
D, Bible h.	L, 2277 Third Ave.
E, 465 Eighth Ave.	M, Carmunsville.
F, 342 Third Ave.	N, Tubby Hook.
G, 735 Seventh Ave.	

RATES OF POSTAGE.

No letter will be sent from this office, to places within the United States unless the postage is prepaid by stamps.

Stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured at the office of sale in the Post-office building, entrance at the north end of Nassau street front, open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; at the window on Nassau street, at all the Stations, and also of authorized agents in different parts of the City.

The Inland Postage (which must be prepaid) upon single letters is 3 cents; double letters, twice, and treble letters, treble the rates.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight is deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or less, is charged with an additional

single postage, prepaid by stamps. City letters must be prepaid by stamps at the rate of two cents for each half ounce, or less, and two cents for each additional half ounce, whether delivered from the office or by the carriers.

Advertised Letters are charged with one cent, in addition to the regular postage.

Mails Close.

East Mail	5.00 A. M.
"	1.30 P. M.
"	6.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M.
" (Way)	2.00 P. M.
"	4.00 P. M.
Freehold	5.00 A. M.
Long Island	5.00 A. M.
Newport and Fall River	3.00 P. M.
N. Y. Central R. R.,	5.00 A. M. & 4.00 & 9.00 P. M.
North Mail	5.00 A. M.
" (Way)	2.00 P. M.
"	4.00 P. M.
South Mail	7.00 A. M. & 6.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Mail	5.00 A. M. & 4.30 P. M.
West Mail, N. J. Central R. R.	5.00 A. M. & 4.00 P. M.

MARKETS.

It is with regret that we chronicle the fact that the Public Markets of this metropolis are a disgrace to the community: The two principal ones (Washington and Fulton) are remarkable principally for slovenliness and general tumble down appearance. The wonder is that so much business can be done in such hovels. It has been left to private enterprise to construct a market for the citizens of New York worthy of the name. The building which we notice on the succeeding pages will be completed early in November.

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT,

By which the city is supplied with pure water, is one of the most gigantic enterprises of the kind undertaken in any country. The distance which the water travels through this artificial channel, exclusive of the grand reservoir, is about forty miles. The Dam crosses the Croton River six miles from its mouth, and the whole distance from this dam, thirty-two miles, is one unbroken under-ground canal, formed of stone and brick. The great receiving reservoir is on York Hill, five miles from the City Hall; it can receive a depth of water to the extent of twenty feet, and is capable of containing 150,000,000 gallons. Two miles further on is the distributing reservoir, at Murray Hill. This reservoir is of solid masonry, built in the Egyptian style of architecture, with massive buttresses, hollow granite walls, &c. On the top of the wall is an inclosed promenade. It is three miles from the City Hall. The cost of this immense undertaking was over thirteen millions of dollars.

During the past year the works have been thoroughly examined and repaired from the Croton Dam to the receiving reservoir at an immense cost. In connection with this a topographical survey of the valley of the Croton was effected, by which it appears that the ridge defining the waters above the point at which the Aqueduct begins, measures 101 miles. Within this circuit there are 31 lakes and ponds; and the aggregate area of waters, including the tributaries, is 352 square miles; which is equal to 96,034 gallons per square mile during the driest season. Yet large as this supply may appear, the resources of the Brooklyn water works are nearly six times as great.

Among the improvements now contemplated in these colossal works is the erection of still another immense reservoir in the north-eastern part of the city, provided with a high column (pumped up by steam) in order to increase the pressure in the pipes of the division where the present head of water is ineffective, owing to the altitude of the ground.

The immense New Reservoir, cost \$2,250,000 when completed, and is located at York Hill, in the Central Park, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-seventh streets. The gate-houses, which are to cost \$193,513, are to be built in the outer reservoir bank, and at the ends of the central bank of the new reservoir, the aqueduct will extend therefrom to about 50 feet east of the existing aqueduct, near the Ninth Avenue. The south gate-house will be located near Eighty-sixth street; 83 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 42 feet above the pavement of the bays, which are to be divided. The masonry will be very massive, and supported by buttresses four feet wide and sixteen feet high. The north gate-house will be 72 feet by 40, and correspond with the other so far as relates to distribution and waste pipes, &c.

HARLEM BRIDGE.

The new Harlem Bridge, which is built of iron, is a rather clumsy-looking structure, and has cost the counties of New York and Westchester about double what it should have done; but it is certainly an immense improvement over the rickety old wooden affair which it superseded. Just above it is the railroad bridge, over which almost constantly trundle the trains of the Harlem River and New Haven Railroads.

At this point and vicinity, both above and below the bridges, a large number of boats and little smacks are constantly moored in the fishing season, and a pleasant row on the smooth bosom of the delightful little river may be enjoyed at a small expense. These, with the expansive water view looking toward the mouth of the stream, with the salt, seaweedy smell of the tides as they wash through the long grasses of the flats, serve to render the place picturesque and agreeable, and thousands seek the vicinity, by boat and rail, on holidays and summer Sundays.

HIGH BRIDGE.

This most important structure connected with the Croton Aqueduct is situated at the distance of about eight miles from the City Hall. It is thrown across the Harlem valley and river. It spans the whole width of the valley and river

at a point where the latter is 620 feet wide, and the former a quarter of a mile. Eight arches, each with a span of 80 feet, compose this structure; and the elevation of the arches gives 100 feet clear of the river from their lower side. Besides these there are several other arches rising from the ground, the span of which is somewhat more than half that of the first mentioned. The material employed throughout the whole of this imposing object is granite. The works cost \$900,000. The water is led over this bridge, which is 1,453 feet in extent, in iron pipes; and over all is a pathway, which, though wide enough for carriages, is available to pedestrians only. The fare by a carriage, allowing passengers to remain two or three hours at the bridge, is \$5. It can be reached pleasantly and expeditiously by the Harlem Railroad (Depot Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth street), or in summer by the Third Avenue Railroad and steamboat from Harlem.

If we go by water, we shall pass the old-fashioned tavern and grounds of McComb's Dam—once a favorite halting-place with the owners of fast teams, but of late given up to the training of prize-fighters, *et al.*, and long since cast in the shade by the more opulent and fashionable houses on the other side of the stream. As we proceed up the river, the banks on either side grow more bold and precipitous, and a single turn in our course gives us a full view of High Bridge itself.

On the lofty bank at the lower extremity of the bridge is situated a fine hotel, whose airy saloons and broad porticoes are, in pleasant weather, thronged with gentlemen and ladies, refreshing themselves after their drives. The grounds in the rear include an orchard and handsome gardens, while verdant lawns slope steeply to the water's edge.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

A visit to the several establishments on this island will well repay any one interested in the efforts for ameliorating human suffering. There are on the island, the Penitentiary, with its 500 to 1000 convicts, the Alms-house Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and the New Work-house,—which last is one of the most complete edifices in the country. It is built of stone taken from the quarries of the island. It is a very spacious building, being capable of holding about 600 persons; all its internal arrangements are very complete. The humane object of this institution is to separate vagrants from criminals, and to compel all to work who are able to do something towards their own support. The building, which is 325 feet in length, cost about \$100,000. Tickets for admission to the island can be obtained of the Secretary of the Governors of the Alms-house Department, at the Rotunda, rear of the City Hall. There are various modes of conveyance thither,—by the Second or Third Avenue cars, and by steamer which leaves foot of Twenty-seventh street, East River, or by the Harlem stage from 23 Chatham street to Sixty-first street, and cross to the island at any hour.

WARD'S ISLAND

May also be visited by the same conveyances, on obtaining a permit from the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office in the New City Hall, near the junction of Chambers and Centre streets.

RANDALL'S ISLAND

May be reached also by boat from foot of 27th street, E. R. each day at noon. Here are the nurseries for the support and instruction of destitute children. This institution is the most interesting of all, and commends itself to the sympathies of all who would become acquainted with the benevolent agencies of New York city. Permits may be had, as for Blackwell's Island. There are usually to be seen here, in the several institutions, from 4,000 to 5,000 persons young and old.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

A branch of the New York Hospital, is situated in the Bloomingdale Road, at a distance of about seven miles from the City Hall. It occupies a most beautiful and commanding site, and its approach and surroundings are admirably fitted to lighten the sense of depression and gloom which we instinctively associate with every establishment of the kind. The treatment administered to its unfortunate inmates, too, is of the most enlightened, humane, and rational sort. The principal building is 211 feet in length, 60 in depth, and four stories in height, with side buildings.

The approach to the Asylum from the southern entrance, by the stranger who associates the most sombre scenes with a lunatic hospital, is highly pleasing. The sudden opening of the view, the extent of the grounds, the various avenues gracefully winding through so large a lawn, the cedar hedges, the fir and other ornamental trees tastefully distributed or grouped, the variety of shrubbery and flowers.

The central building, is always open to visitors; and the view from the top of it, being the most extensive and beautiful of any in the vicinity of the city, is well worthy of their attention.

THE NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM,

Situated in Bloomingdale, near Eightieth street comprises a fine building 120 feet by 60, and nine acres of ground, laid out with much taste. These grounds command a splendid view of the Hudson and East Rivers with the surrounding scenery. There are in this institution about 200 orphans. The institution was incorporated by charter in 1807, and its present edifice was completed in 1840. It is a most praiseworthy institution, and a very interesting one to visit.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,

Situated on the corner of Duane and Church streets (entrance 319 Broadway), is a most important benevolent institution. It dates back to 1771, when it was founded by the Earl of Dunmore, who was at that time governor of the colony. The accommodation for patients is not very extensive, though excellent in every respect. It is a receptacle in cases of sudden accident. It is not altogether gratuitous; but, to

such as are able to pay a little, it offers most important advantages, \$4 a week commanding the best medical attendance, besides nursing and medicine. The students, too, have the benefit, for a small annual fee, of accompanying the surgeons in their rounds. The institution has an annual revenue, from various sources, of about \$80,000, which is expended in support of the establishment. Owing to the gigantic strides of commerce, it was found desirable a few years ago, to dispose of the larger portion of the hospital grounds for business purposes.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Under the management of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, is located at Twenty-sixth street and East River. The accommodations here are also excellent.

JEWS' HOSPITAL

Is located at 158 West Twenty-eighth street.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND NURSERY,

East Fifty-first street, near Lexington Avenue.

In connection with the New York Hospital may be mentioned,

THE NEW YORK DISPENSARIES,

Which are associations for giving medicine and medical advice to the poor. The Northern Dispensary, situated on the corner of Christopher and Sixth streets, was founded in 1829; and the Eastern Dispensary, on the corner of Ludlow street and Essex Market Place, was instituted in 1834. There is also a still older Dispensary, on the corner of White and Centre streets, established in 1795; and is estimated to have given relief to more than fifty thousand patients since its first organization.

THE DEMILT DISPENSARY

Is a fine building at the corner of the Second Avenue and Twenty-third street, which with the ground cost \$30,000—the noble donation of the late Miss Demilt. About 3,000 patients are annually benefited by this noble charity of a single benefactor.

THE ASYLUM FOR AGED INDIGENT FEMALES

Is located in Twentieth street, near Second Avenue. Its title indicates sufficiently the object of the institution, which is both well filled and well sustained.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,

At the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth street, is an admirable charity instituton, sustained by members of the Episcopal Churches of New York.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,

A stone edifice, situated near High Bridge, is a home and reformatory for neglected children. The asylum, by its charter becomes the legal guardian of all such children as may be committed to it by the voluntary act of their parents or by the precept of a police magistrate. The institution owes its origin to Dr. J. E. Russ of this city, so favorably known for his exertions in establishing the New York Institution for the Blind. The success of the institution has been largely promoted by A. R. Wetmore, Esq., who has been its president and financier almost from its organization. It occupies about 20 acres of ground, which is in part cultivated by the children who, during their stay in the asylum, are instructed in all the branches of a common school education. As soon as their improvement will warrant their removal, they are sent to the Great West and indentured, where, in a few years, instead of being drawn into the vortex of crime as they almost inevitably would have been, if left unprotected in our streets, they will many of them become our law-makers and occupy places of trust. The institution has a house of reception for 200 children, at No. 71 West Thirteenth street. All children when first committed, must remain in this house ten days, to afford their parents an opportunity of reclaiming them. The two buildings can accommodate about 700. Take Hudson River railroad or Manhattanville stages to Fort Washington or High Bridge.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This noble and well-conducted asylum is situated at Fanwood, Washington Heights, on 162d street, which is

reached by means of the Hudson River Railroad. The principal building measures 110 feet by 60, and is five stories high. It is capable of accommodating from 200 to 300 pupils, exclusive of the principals and teachers, &c. It is one of the best-endowed institutions of benevolence in New York; being sustained by appropriations made by the State Legislature, by the City Corporation, and private benefactions. The pupils are instructed in the ordinary branches of learning, and some of them in the various trades. Dr Peet is the superintendent. Open to the public from half-past 1 to 4 A. M. every day.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

Is on the Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, occupying thirty-two lots of ground, presented by James Boorman, Esq. The edifice is of granite, and of the Gothic order of architecture. It owes its origin mainly to Dr. J. D. Russ, whose attention was directed to the sightless condition of a large number of the children in the City Alms House. Moved by the spectacle, he determined to devote himself to their relief, and for that purpose took seven children from the Alms House and gratuitously instructed them for nearly two years, and finally obtained the passage of an act by the Legislature for their support. In this effort he was ably supported by Samuel Wood, a well known member of the Society of Friends, and Dr Samuel Akerly, distinguished for his zeal and labours in behalf of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Here also the usual branches of education are taught, and the pupils are instructed in the several useful arts of life. It is an exceedingly useful object to visit, as is also the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The institution is open to visitors on week days from 1 to 6 P. M., and may be conveniently reached by stages and cars that run on Eighth Avenue.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS

Is located on Thirtieth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. It is under the direction of a society devoted to the protection of deserted children, and adult persons who may be in distress. This association has largely contributed to the relief of the poor and destitute of the city,—in one

year it relieved, and provided with places, over 600 young and old. The society publishes a paper semi-monthly, entitled *The Advocate and Guardian*, which has a circulation of about 15,000 copies; it has also published over 10,000 tracts, &c.

THE HOUSE AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

Has its rooms No. 100 West Sixteenth street. It was organized in 1850.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN,

Was organized in 1797, by the efforts of the late Mrs. Isabella Graham. Its average number of persons relieved, is about 200 widows and 500 children. Mrs. L. Perkins, first directress, 78 West Fourteenth street.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

In the Five Points, near Centre and Pearl street. Mr. S. B. Halliday now has charge of the House of Industry. Placed in the very midst of squalid poverty and crime, this excellent charity has achieved great results in rescuing and reclaiming the youth of vicious parentage. Mr. Pease's institution dates back only to 1848, yet thus far has its progress been incomparably the most successful of any of the numerous noble charities of New York. Persevering through numberless difficulties, Mr. Pease at length has achieved a great success in his laudable endeavors. He has now from 100 to 200 inmates, rescued from the purlieus of vice and poverty, hopefully engaged in his House of Industry. Since its foundation, between 800 and 900 women have been sent out to places in the country. By his economical plan, the major part of the expenses of the establishment have been defrayed by the productive labor of the inmates.

LEAKE AND WATT'S ORPHAN HOUSE.

This praiseworthy institution, founded by the two benevolent persons whose names it bears, is located on Ninth Avenue, corner of West 111th Street, and, as its name implies, is the orphan's friend.

THE MAGDALEN FEMALE ASYLUM,

Situate west of the Harlem Railroad, on Eighty-eighth street, near Fifth Avenue. This praiseworthy institution, as its name indicates, has been established for the recovery and restoration of fallen and distressed females. It is well sustained; and by the self-sacrificing labors of the benevolent, has been productive of great good.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,

An Asylum for aged and infirm seamen, is situated on the north side of Staten Island. It was founded by Capt. Randall in 1801, and incorporated in 1806 in New York; the present noble building on Staten Island, measures 225 feet in length, with 160 acres of ground; about 300 aged and disabled seamen are here supported. Near the Quarantine grounds, are the Seamen's Retreat for the sick, and the Home for Sailor's Children, also the Marine Hospital, which is supported by an emigrant tax of \$2 on every cabin passenger, native of a foreign country, and 50 cents for every steerage passenger. The fund from these sources, amounts to nearly \$100,000 per annum. There is yet another benevolent marine society, styled the American Seamen's Friend Society, whose object is to bring good influences to bear upon this class, by preaching, and by opening boarding-houses, reading-rooms, savings' banks, &c.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The association was organized, June 1852, for "the improvement of the spiritual, mental, social, and physical condition of young men." It was designed more particularly for young men from the country who came to the great city to enter into business. These young men are often crowded into uncomfortable boarding-houses, with little to make the evenings pass profitably or pleasantly, and easily become a prey to those who are ever on the alert to lead young men into evil. The association carried on its work quietly, but successfully, in obscure rooms until December, 1869, when they took possession of their spacious building on the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue.

The plot on which the building stands is in the form of an L, having a front of 86 feet on the Fourth Avenue, by 100 feet in depth on Twenty-third street, with an addition of three lots of Twenty-third street, 75 feet front and 100 feet in depth, making the whole front on Twenty-third street, 175 feet. The style of the building is French Renaissance, and it is faced with freestone in two colors, the general ground being of Belleville stone of a rich purple hue, and the mouldings and cornices being of buff-colored Ohio freestone, of a color nearly complementary to the former.

The front on the Fourth Avenue is divided into five bays, the two corner bays being more enriched than the central ones, and having pavilion roofs carried above the general line of the roof, and marking the corners of the building.

The front on Twenty-third street has a central pavilion marking the principal entrance, five storys in height, and crowned by a square dome enriched by four dormer windows.

The front is flanked at the corners by towers corresponding with those on the Fourth Avenue, and is divided into five bays on either side of the central pavilion. The

various stories are expressed by rich cornices and bands on the façade; and the central door is marked by columns and enrichments, and is surmounted by the arms of the association. The façade has a very imposing effect, from its size and proportion and beauty of detail.

The building is divided vertically into a basement and five stories, except the central tower, which is six stories in height.

The basement story is subdivided into a bowling alley, three stores, and bathing-rooms for members on the east side of the central tower on Twenty-third street, and on the west side there are three stores, and a Gymnasium and its accessories.

The Gymnasium also extends through the first story, and is 50 x 70 feet by 22 feet high.

The basement under the central tower is used for heating, and other apparatus for the general convenience of the building.

The central tower from the first to the fifth story contains the principal staircase, which is of stone in the first story, and of wood above.

The first story is divided on the east side of the central tower into five stories, and on the west side into four stories, facing Twenty-third street, an entrance to the Lecture Hall on the westerly side with stone staircase, and behind which is the gymnasium.

The second story, 19 feet high, is divided on the east side of the hall into the general Reception Room, 30x48 feet by 18 feet high, from which a staircase leads to the Gymnasium, and another to the Class-rooms, Library, and smaller Lecture room on the third story, so arranged that all visitors or members pass the Reception Room before going into any other apartment. Adjoining the general Reception Room are the Reading-room 44x48 feet by 18 feet in height, and three Parlors, each 20x30 feet, and wash-room and coat closets.

The Secretary's room, 13x22 feet, is over the central entrance in front of the principal stairs, and communicates with the Reception Room and Lecture Hall.

The Lecture Hall, 90x60, and the westerly stairs to the same, occupy the whole space to the west of the central en-

trance on both the second and third stories, and is 36 feet 6 inches in height, and divided by ornamental iron columns into 3 aisles, and is enriched by arches between the columns and handsomely painted in fresco. The gallery of the Lecture Room is entered from the third story from the central and westerly stairs. The Lecture Hall will seat 1,575 persons comfortably, and has been found to be very well adapted to its purposes, its acoustic properties being very perfect and the ventilation extremely good.

The third story on the east of the central hall is divided into three class rooms, the smaller Lecture Room, 36x45 feet by 17 feet in height, and the Library, 30x72 feet, which is carried through the fourth story, and is 30 feet in height.

The book-cases run along through both walls of the Library, and are reached by galleries and light iron stairs. The library is well lighted and neatly decorated in fresco.

The fourth story to the west of the central hall is divided into studios; there being eighteen studios on this floor.

The Fifth story is also divided into twenty-one studios.

The building and lots cost \$500,000. \$350,000 was given to the association for this purpose by the merchants' interested in the work; \$150,000 is on bond and mortgage. The building is elegantly furnished, and presents a cheering appearance during the long winter evenings. Open fires of English coals blaze in every room, and crowds of young men can be seen in every room with happy faces. Any young man is welcome, be he member or not.

We take pleasure in inserting the following:

Building open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The reception-room and parlors are open on the Lord's Day, from 1 to half-past 9 P. M.

Conversational Bible class for young men, conducted by Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D., every Lord's Day, at 5 P. M.

Tea is provided at 6 o'clock for the convenience of young men attending the class who may board at too great a distance to return in time for the evening service.

Addresses to young men in Association Hall every Sunday evening, at half-past 7, by the clergymen of the various Evangelical churches of the city, followed by a brief prayer meeting.

Monthly meeting, social and literary, fourth Monday evening.

General reception of members and their lady friends, preceded by a concert, second Monday evening.

Literary society every Friday evening.

Weekly social religious meetings, for young men only, in the lecture-room, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock; and on Saturday evenings, at 9 o'clock, in the east parlor.

Social worship in the east parlor every evening at half-past 9 o'clock.

Union prayer meeting in the lecture-room every day at 4 o'clock.

Young men are cordially invited to the above meetings when they do not conflict with engagements in their own churches.

CLASSES.

German (Prof. Kuntzler): Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

French (Prof. David Cherbuliez): Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Bookkeeping: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Writing (Mr. T. P. Dolbear): Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Glee Club (Prof. J. Mosenthal): Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock

Gymnastics (Mr. William Wood): Every evening.

A ticket costing \$5 admits the owner to all the above classes, and to the use of gymnasium, bowling-alley, and baths for one year.

Besides the buildings above described, the Association contains three branches.

THE COOPER UNION

Is a noble building erected by Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York, and is devoted to the "moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of his countrymen." The building covers an entire block, having a front on Third Avenue of 195 feet, on Fourth Avenue 155, on Eighth street 143, and on Seventh street 86. It is in the immediate vicinity of the new Bible House, the Astor Library, the Mercantile Library, and the rooms of various literary and scientific societies. In the basement is a large lecture-room, 125 feet long by 85

wide, and 21 high; and this, and also the first and second stories, which are arranged for stores and offices, are rented so as to provide a revenue to meet the annual expenses of the institute. The institute proper, or the "Union," commences with the third story, in which is an "exhibition-room," 30 feet high and 25 by 81, lighted from above by a dome. The fourth story may be considered as a part of the third, being a continuation of galleries with alcoves for painting and sculpture. In the fifth story are two large lecture rooms, and the library, consisting of five rooms, which connect with each other and with the lecture rooms. There are also rooms for experiments, for instruments, and for the use of artists. The cost of the building was about \$300,000, and the annual income from the rented parts is from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The whole is under the control of a board of directors for the benefit of the public; the course of lectures, the library, and the reading rooms are all free. In the munificence both of the gift and the endowment, the Cooper Institute stands as a monument to its noble-hearted founder more enduring than the pyramids. The School of Design for women has rooms in this building.

ODD FELLOWS HALL.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows number, in New York city, about 90 lodges, and about 12 encampments, including many thousand members; many of the lodges have fine halls, in various parts of this city and the neighboring cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c.; but the grand rendezvous of the order is the large brown-stone building at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, erected at a cost of \$125,000. This imposing edifice presents a noble appearance, being substantially built, lofty, and surmounted by a dome. It contains a series of highly ornamented lodge-rooms, richly furnished and in different styles of architecture; some Egyptian, Grecian, Elizabethan, &c. These elegant apartments are well worth a visit. The average receipts of the association which owns this edifice is estimated at about \$75,000. Their distribution in the form of benefactions to the sick and poor, is on a scale of corresponding liberality.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS.

Th M. W. Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, meets at such commodious place as may be appointed on the first Tuesday in March, June, September, and December. Subordinate lodges meet every evening in Crosby street, corner of Broome street, and at Odd Fellows Hall, Grand and Centre streets.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY

Of New York, hold their monthly meetings at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. C. P. Dally, president.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Founded in 1842. The first President of this Society was the late Albert Gallatin, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, &c., who held the office until his death in 1846. The object of the Society is "the prosecution of inquiries into the origin, progress, and characteristics of the various races of men" This Society has collected a large amount of materials, and has published three volumes of Transactions. The meetings are held at the houses of members, on the second Tuesday in each month.

THE NEW BIBLE HOUSE,

Which is approached from Broadway through Astor Place, occupies three fourths of an acre of ground, bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues, and Eighth and Ninth Streets. The form of this gigantic edifice is nearly triangular. It has a front of 198 feet on Fourth Avenue, 202 on Eighth Street, 96 on Third Avenue, and 132 on Ninth Street. Its average depth is about 50 feet. It is the property of the American Bible Society. This imposing-looking edifice, which is substantially built of brick, with stone facings, cost nearly \$300,000. The principal entrance, which is on the Fourth Avenue, has four columns, surmounted with cornice. In the fourth story is a stone figure representing Religion holding a Bible.

The receipts of the Society, at the first year of its organization in 1816-17, were \$37,779,035 ; its receipts since then amount to about \$5,000,000. It has put in circulation about nine millions of Bibles and Testaments; and given some \$500 000 to various Missionary Stations to aid in the publications of the Holy Scriptures. It has supplied thousands of seamen and criminals with copies; as well as distributed hundreds of thousands to private families, hotels, &c., in every part of the United States. It has produced editions of the Bible, or portions of it, in about twenty-four different dialects, and aided in issuing it in others. In this spacious building the following Societies have their Rooms—viz., the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, the New York Colonization Society, Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews, the Home of Refuge, Children's Aid Society, Home of the Friendless. Nearly 600 persons are employed in the Bible House when in full operation.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Established upwards of half a century, have a noble edifice on the corner of Eleventh Street and Second Avenue. It is an elegant fire-proof structure, built of yellow sandstone from the province of New Brunswick, and is splendidly fitted up. Its literary collections consists of rare and valuable books pertaining to the history and antiquities of the country; also medals, coins, maps, engravings, &c. The Library comprises about 20,000 volumes. There is a fine Picture-gallery in the uppermost story; the Library Hall, Lecture-room, and various offices are characterized by great architectural beauty. Recently there have been added a fine collection of Nineveh Marbles, presented by James Lenox, Esq., and Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Collection (obtained by liberal subscription), one of the most valuable museums of Egyptian antiquities in the world. It contains several hundred relics, collected with great care and industry by the learned Dr. Abbott, during a residence of twenty years on the banks of the Nile. Here are to be seen mummied men and quadrupeds, the slates of the school-boys in Pharaoh's time, and

the remains of the lamps that were used to lighten the darkness of Egypt. Many of the objects here are three thousand years old. The meetings of the Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month; there are also occasional Lectures given, in addition to the regular series. General F. Depeyster is the President, and the membership of the association numbers about 1,500, including the leading literary men of the country.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The new building for the National Academy of Design is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. Principally so, because it is the most prominent example thus far set before the public, of the effort now being made to revive the Gothic Architecture of the Thirteenth Century in its true spirit, and adapt it to our own circumstances, materials, and necessities. The public have, unfortunately, been led to call it Venetian Gothic; and, from its similarity in proportion, and the fact that the upper story is decorated with diagonal lines of color introduced into the wall itself, and has no windows, that it is a copy of the famous Ducal Palace. But a careful examination, in comparison with a good photograph of that building, will dispel the delusion.

The carvings on the capitals of the first and second stories are well worthy of careful examination, and are more particularly remarkable from the fact that they are almost entirely designed by the men who carved them, and are the result of careful study from natural leaves and flowers. The work of the architect, in connection with this decorative work, consisted principally of instructions given to the workmen in the art of design applied to their own work.

The fronts of the buildings are built of white Westchester county marble, banded with grey-wacke. The ornamented iron work of the exterior is worthy of careful attention, being entirely wrought out on the anvil. The main entrance-gates are wonderful for their lightness, careful finish, and strength, being the most elaborate piece of architectural wrought iron in this country.

The building is finished throughout with white pine, ash, mahogany, oak, and black walnut—no paint being used, but all the woods showing their natural grain.

The grand staircase approaching the galleries is of solid oak, trimmed with walnut, finished in wood on the under as well as upper sides.

The interior accommodations consist as follows: On the first floor are the janitor's apartments and the schools, with their appropriate dressing-rooms. On the second story are the reading-room, libraries, council-room, and lecture-room, together with necessary retiring-rooms and an office for business. On the third story are the grand central hall, four picture galleries, and the sculpture-room. This edifice has been erected at a cost of about \$150,000, under the superintendence of the architect, P. B. Wright, Esq., of this city.

The annual exhibitions of the Academy are held during the months of April, May, June, and July, during which the building is open to the public for a small admission fee. The works of living artists only are exhibited, and no pictures are accepted that have been previously exhibited in New York.

The Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is generally held in the galleries of the Academy, and takes place in November and December annually. It is a noble charity, devoted to the relief of sick and poor artists.

THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Is a society of scientific men, formed for the study of natural history. Its rooms are in Fourteenth street, near the Fourth Avenue. It possesses a good library, and a large museum of minerals, plants, and specimens of natural history. It is accessible to the public.

LIBRARIES.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY,

No. 6 Lafayette Place, one block east of Broadway, owes its existence to the noble bequest of its founder, John Jacob Astor, Esq., who, in a codicil to his will, appropriated the sum of \$400,000 for its establishment and maintenance. An act for its incorporation passed the Legislature of New York in 1849, constituting the following named persons, previously selected by Mr. Astor, as a Board of Trustees, namely—Washington Irving, Wm. B. Astor, Daniel Lord, James G. King, Joseph G. Cogswell, Fitzgreene Halleck, Samuel B. Ruggles, Samuel Ward, Charles A. Bristed, and the Mayor of New York *ex-officio*. To these gentlemen, or to their successors, the administration of the affairs of the library was consigned. The will of Mr. Astor was proved on the 12th April, and on the 20th of May following the Trustees held their first meeting accepting their offices, and then appointed Mr. J. G. Cogswell, one of their members, Superintendent of the Library. According to the provisions of the bequest \$75,000 was the sum authorized to be applied for the erection of the building; \$120,000 for the purchase of books, and the residue of the \$400,000 to be invested in real estate on Bond or Mortgages, the interest of which is to be applied to defray the expenses of maintaining the Library. In October following Mr. Cogswell was sent to Europe for the purchase of books. Meanwhile the Trustees had selected the site, and the plan of Mr. A. Saeltzer the architect for the Library edifice, which measures 65 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, and is in the Florentine style. This building now known as the South Library, was opened to the public on the 1st of February, 1850, with about 80,000 volumes, comprehending the several departments of knowledge. On the 1st September, 1859, the new or North Library was completed, when the entire institution, wholly, re-arranged, was re-opened. The new classification of the Library includes the grand division being for history and literature of all nations. The North or New Building and the original Hall for works in all departments of Science. The new building

and the ground on which it stands are the gifts of William B. Astor, Esq., who has also made several large donations to the Library, amounting in all to more than \$25,000. The entire collection of books amounts to 140,000 volumes. The whole value of the estate is about \$1,250,000. The real value of the collection, is not to be estimated by its numerical extent or its pecuniary cost, but by its intrinsic value of its books. In this respect the Astor Library takes precedence of all others in this country. J. G. Cogswell, collected and catalogued the Library. He resigned his office of Superintendent in 1864, and Mr. Scroeder succeeded him. His resignation took place on the 1st of July, 1871, when Mr. E. R. Strazincky was appointed to the position, September 1, 1871. The assistant librarians are F. Saunders, W. Tyler. Present board of Trustees—Messrs. W. B. Astor, J. J. Astor, J. B. Ruggles, J. C. Brevoort, J. H. Fish, J. B. Brodhead, J. A. Hamilton, W. Hoppin, Dr. T. Markoe. Gen. Dix, and the Mayor of New York.

Open from 9.30 to 5 P. M.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

Containing about 16,000 volumes for the use of youthful apprentices, is in the Mechanics' Hall, 472, Broadway, near Grand street.

THE CITY LIBRARY

Is in the City Hall, and is free to all persons.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY

Is in the New York University Building, fronting on Washington Square.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Occupies the Clinton Hall building in Astor Place, Eighth street. This noble establishment comprises a fine library, and reading room. Its literary collections number upwards of 150,000 volumes, in the several departments of general knowledge, including also a valuable series of 500 periodical works, unsurpassed by any other institution. The number of books circulated each year is about 275,000. The num-

ber of its members at the present time exceeds 10,000. This institution, originally established for the use of clerks, has been since thrown open to the public on payment of the subscription, \$5 per annum. Clerks pay \$1 initiation fee, and \$4 annual dues. Peter Voorhees, President, G. F. Schmerhorn, Librarian.

COLLEGES & SEMINARIES.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

In Twenty-third street, corner of Lexington Avenue, was established in 1848, by the Board of Education of the city of New York, in pursuance of an act passed May 7, 1847, for the purpose of providing higher education for such pupils of the Common Schools as may wish to avail themselves thereof. The college is under the general superintendence of the Board of Education; but it is specially under the supervision of an Executive Committee, for its care, government, and management, appointed by the Board. All its expenses for instruction, apparatus, library, cabinet, collections, books, and stationery, are paid out of the public treasury.

The cost of the ground was \$37,810, the edifice, \$75,000 and the interior furniture, apparatus, &c., \$26,867. The building measures 125 feet by 80, and will accommodate 1,000 pupils.

The students are admitted in annual classes, and the full course of study embraces five years.

The Board of Education is authorized by law to confer for the usual collegiate degrees on the recommendation of the faculty.

Graduates may become "Resident Graduates," and continue their studies at option. The Academical Studies during Term time, continue daily (except Saturday and Sunday) from a quarter before 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Is located on the east side of Washington Square, and forms a noble architectural ornament, being of the English collegiate style of architecture. The University was established in 1831, and has ever maintained its high reputation. It has a chancellor, and a corps of professors in the various departments of learning. There is also a grammar school connected with the institution; also, a valuable library, philosophical apparatus, &c. The edifice is of marble, and measures about 200 feet in front by 100 in depth; it presents a very beautiful appearance as seen through the thick foliage of the park. The great central gothic window lights the chapel of the University; divine service is held here every Sunday at the usual hours. The principal entrance is by the centre door, up a flight of marble steps. In the upper parts of the building are several chambers and offices occupied by various societies, literary persons and artists.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

Originally chartered by George II, in 1754, under the title of King's College, till within short period, stood in Park Place. The present edifice is on Forty-ninth Street, near the Fifth Avenue. It has a president and twelve professors; a choice library of rare classical works of about 18,000 vols., museum, &c. A grammar school is attached to the institution over which a professor presides as rector.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

This institution, situated on Fifteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was founded in 1850. With its Grammar School it contains about four hundred pupils. The library contains about 15,000 volumes. The Rev. Joseph Loyzance is president.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

This newly incorporated University is situated at Manhattanville.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

Is situated No. 9. University Place, between Waverly Place

and Eighth Street. The principal edifice comprises four large lecture rooms, chapel, library of 16,000 volumes, and studies, also other rooms for students. It has six professors, and usually about a 100 students. It was founded, 1836.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Of the Episcopal Church is situated in Twentieth Street corner of Ninth Avenue, near the Hudson, two miles from the City Hall. There are two handsome buildings of stone, for the accommodation of professors and students. The Board of Trustees consists of all the bishops, and one trustee from each diocese in the United States. The institution is well endowed and in a flourishing condition.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

This is a handsome edifice, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue. It was founded in 1807, has eight professors and about two hundred students. There is a small library here of about 1,500 volumes, and an anatomical museum. These museums are accessible to the public on

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Is located at No. 90 East Thirteenth street, It was chartered in 1850, and is devoted to the instruction of young medical practitioners. It possesses a valuable anatomical museum, chemical laboratory, &c. There is also in this building the College of Pharmacy.

CHURCHES.

It is estimated that there are about 300 churches in New York ; many of them being of great elegance. We annex brief notices of the more prominent and noteworthy.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Fronting Wall Street, with its portal invitingly open every day in the year, stands Trinity Church, a beautiful temple of worship, in strange contiguity with the busy marts where "merchants most do congregate." It is the third edifice of the kind erected upon the spot, the first having been destroyed in the great fire of 1776. This fine gothic structure was completed in 1846, having been seven years in building, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Upjohn, the architect. The church is 192 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and 60 in height. The interior will richly repay examination. Among many relics there carefully preserved is an elaborate chancel service of silver, presented to the corporation by Queen Anne.

The steeple towers up 284 feet in height ; the walls of the church are nearly 50 feet high, and the whole edifice, both as to its exterior and interior, is regarded by most persons as the most elegant and cathedral-like of the churches of the city. Do not forget to ascend the steeple to get a panoramic view of the city.

"The grave-yard of Old Trinity occupies nearly an entire block. Within it are the venerated tombs of Alexander Hamilton, the statesman and friend of Washington ; the heroic commander Lawrence, and many other illustrious public men.

Adjoining Trinity buildings, and a few feet from Broadway, stands the monumental tribute of the Corporation of Trinity Church to the honored "Sugar House Martyrs." Of finely cut and ornamented brown stone, it presents a graceful appearance, while it attracts the especial interest of every American patriot from the fact that the ground immediately under and around it, is rich with the ashes of our Revolutionary fathers.

TRINITY CHAPEL

(Episcopal), situated on Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, and extending from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth street, is a spacious and elegant edifice, erected by the Trinity Church Corporation, and cost \$260,000. The length of the building is 180 feet; width, 54 feet. The inside walls are of Caen stone; the windows are of richly stained glass, and the ceiling painted blue, with gilt ornaments. The floors are tiled; and the seats are moveable benches, as in the cathedrals of the Continent.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL,

The third Episcopal church established in the city, was erected in 1766. It stands between Fulton and Vesey streets, opposite the N. Y. Herald. The length of the edifice is 151, and the width 73 feet. The steeple is 203 feet high.

On the front, in a niche of red sandstone, in the centre of a large pediment, supported by four Ionic columns, is a white marble statue of St. Paul, leaning on a sword. Also in the front part of the niche there is inserted a slab of white marble, bearing an inscription to the memory of General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec during the Revolution, and whose remains were removed to New York by order of the State in 1818. At the lower side of the church, facing Broadway, is an obelisk of white marble, erected in honor of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot and barrister, who died here in 1827. The inscriptions are in Latin, Irish, and English.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL

(Episcopal). This is one of the associate churches of the Trinity Corporation. It is located opposite the Hudson River R. R. Freight Depot. It is not modern in style, but yet a very noble looking edifice. It is built of sandstone, and is very spacious, measuring 132 feet by 80. It has a deep portico in front, formed by a pediment and four massive columns.

In all the ancient churches of New York city, the plan of a collegiate charge was the rule. The ancient Episcopal



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church of the city was established on this basis. Trinity Church was considered the parish church, and had a collegiate charge; St. George's, St. John's, and St. Paul's were called "Chapels." St. George's is now a distinct charge, but the other two are still collegiate.

ST. MARKS CHURCH

(Episcopal), situate in Stuyvesant street, to the east of the Bowery, was built in its present form in 1826

The steeple is lofty, but somewhat venerable in appearance, which is indeed the character of the entire structure. The church is venerable also on account of its historic associations; it stands on what was the estate of Petrus Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, and his remains rest in a vault under church, over which, on the east side, is a tablet indicating the fact. Here also repose the mortal remains of the English governor, Col. Sloughter, and those of the American Governor, Tompkins. The Rev. Dr. Vinton is the present minister.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

(Episcopal). This spacious and elegant structure, the most capacious ecclesiastical edifice in the city, is situated in East Sixteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Square. It was erected in 1849, and for architectural beauty is entitled to the first stand among religious edifices of New York. Its imposing exterior, and vast interior, unsupported by any visible columns, either to roof or gallery, impart to it a fine effect. Its architecture is of the Byzantine order; its length 170 feet by 94 in width. Its entire cost \$250,000. The adjoining rectory cost \$20,000, and the chapel \$10,000. The ground upon which the church stands was given by the late Peter G. Stuyvesant. The Rev. Dr. Tyng is Rector. The interior of this splendid church was entirely destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, during the latter part of 1865, entailing a heavy loss on the society, as it was but partially insured. The fine towers of red sandstone were, however left intact and uninjured, as were also the massive walls of the building. The interior was accordingly rebuilt, and the edifice now surpasses, in its internal appointments, even its former elegance.

GRACE CHURCH.

(Episcopal). This superb edifice, the most ornate of the ecclesiastical buildings of New York, is located in Broadway, near Tenth street, and commands a fine view of the great avenue of the city, north and south. The lofty spiral and richly decorated steeple is an object of universal admiration. There is one large and two less sized doors in front. Over the main entrance is a circular window of stained glass, and two tall, oblong windows in each side of the upper section of the tower. Within is a grand array of pillars, carved work, and upwards of forty windows of stained glass, each giving different hues of vision. There is a little too much of theatrical glitter in the interior, to comport with the chastened solemnities of religious worship. It was built in 1845. Mr. Renwick was the architect. The cost of the building was \$145,000. The Rev. Dr. Potter is the present rector.

THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION

Is situated on the north side of Twenty-ninth street, just east of Fifth Avenue, and, with its adjoining Chapel and Rector, more interesting from its quaint irregularity and air of seclusion, than for any architectural pretensions. Indeed it may be said to have no architecture at all. The original edifice was erected about fourteen years ago, with the Rev. G. H. Houghton as Rector and a congregation of three members. From time to time, as the congregation grew in numbers and wealth, additions were made, by appending a little chapel at this end, a porch at that end, and a wing at the side, until finally the original building itself disappeared, and gave place to another equally quaint and plain. A glimmer of the Gothic seems to pervade the low, simple eaves, with here and there, in a short slender column or two, perhaps a shadow of the Arabesque, or something else; so that it is in vain to place the whole structure within the confines of any specific order of art,

With its attendant buildings, the church occupies about ten lots on the street; and with the row of small trees in front, and the little green between the buildings, and the iron railing enclosing them, it would seem, were it not for the out-door bustle and life of the near Avenue, much like one might imagine that little church wherein Tom Pinch

was wont to play the organ near the residence of the architectural Pecksniff.

The size of the interior, however, is far greater than one would suppose. When the chapel is given into the main body of the church, as is the custom, by means of folding-doors, this, with the interior of the wing, stretching southward to the street, affords accommodations for a much larger congregation than those of many buildings of far more pretentious exterior. The ceiling is very low, and of smooth simple-arched oaken wood—the material of all the furniture. The chancel is comparatively small, and contains, besides the altar, a font of simple and exquisite design, and of the pure Parian. The windows are small and narrow, and prettily stained, as are also the windows over the chancel recess.

The church has recently obtained a world-wide appellation as "The Little Church around the Corner," a term given to it by a neighboring clergyman, who, refusing to bury an actor from his own church, referred the applicants to this.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

Occupying a commanding site at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was only completed a year ago—the dedication taking place in April, 1868—and exhibits in its completion many traits of simple beauty. The architecture may be best expressed as the Rhenish-Gothic style. It is built of brick, with gray sandstone trimmings, and covers a space, including a chapel, of 80 by 145 feet. The entrance on Thirty-fourth Street, is of light-colored stone, elaborately carved, and a little gem as a piece of architecture.

The walls of the interior, which are of plain plaster at present, will be decorated and painted at some future day; and the ceiling is of the simple pendant order. Including the ground, the Church of the Messiah was erected at a cost of \$250,000. The Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., is the pastor.

Immediately adjoining the Church of the Messiah, and occupying the avenue block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, is the larger and more elaborated Presbyterian Church of the Covenant.

Its dedication dates three years prior to that of its neighbor. It is of the Lombardo-Gothic style of architecture, and in many of its characteristics, is worthy of attention of the student in that branch of art. It faces the avenue, and is built of rich gray-stone.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

(Roman Catholic), on the corner of Prince and Mott streets, was erected in 1815. This building, although not of much architectural beauty, is very spacious, it being nearly 160 feet in length by 80 in width. The rear of the church is ornamented with Gothic windows. The interior presents an imposing effect, the ceiling being very lofty, from which spring large pillars, on which are lamps pendant. It will accommodate 2,000 persons.

THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,

Is a vast edifice in the course of construction, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, on the east side of the Avenue, which, when completed, will be by far the most magnificent building in the New World.

The structure under consideration was projected by the late Archbishop Hughes, who laid the corner-stone in 1858, during which and the following year the foundations were laid, and a portion of the superstructure built, when work was temporarily suspended. Upon the accession of Archbishop McCloskey, however, a new impetus was given to the work, which has been vigorously prosecuted ever since.

The ground occupied (extreme length, 332 feet; general breadth, 132 feet, with an extreme breadth at the transepts of 174 feet) is the most elevated on Fifth Avenue, there being a gradual descent both toward the south and toward Central Park on the north. The site, indeed, is singularly happy and fortunate for so great and imposing a structure.

A stratum of solid rock—which in some places is twenty feet below the surface, necessitating a cutting into steps to receive the mason-work—supports the foundations, which are of immense blocks of stone, laid by derricks in cement mortar. The first base-course is of Maine granite—the same as was used in the Treasury Building at the national capital,

and the upper surface of the foundations, upon which it rests, are chisel-dressed, and apparently as solid as the crust of the earth.

The material above the base-course is of white marble, from the quarries of Pleasantville, Westchester County—a highly crystalline stone, productive of very beautiful effects, especially in the columns and elaborations of the work.

The style of the building is decorated Gothic—that which prevailed in Europe from the beginning of the thirteenth century to the close of the fourteenth—and will constitute a judicious mean between the heaviness of the latter period and the over-elaboration of later times. Judging from the picture of the building as complete, it appears to be more nearly modelled upon the celebrated Cathedral of Cologne; but there are also fine and correct examples of the same order of architecture in Rheims and Amiens.

The decoration of the front (Fifth Avenue) will be unsurpassed in this or any other country. There will be a tower and spire on each corner, each measuring 328 feet from the ground to the summit of the cross, and each 32 feet square at the base, and thence to the point at which the form assumes the octagonal—a height of 136 feet. The towers maintain the square form to this height, then rise in octagonal lanterns, 54 feet in height, and then spring into magnificent spires to a further elevation of 138 feet. The towers and spires are to be ornamented with buttresses, niches with statues, and pinnacles so arranged as to disguise the change from the square to the octagon.

The central gable, between the two towers, will be 156 feet high. The main entrance will be richly decorated, flanked on either side by a large painted window, and embowered in carved symbols of religion. It is intended to have this structure completed within ten years.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner of Broome and Elizabeth street, was erected in 1841. It measures 99 by 75 feet, and 70 feet height, is of the Gothic order, built of rough stone, with the lintels, cornices, and battlements of brown sandstone. It was constructed during the pastorate of the late Dr. Spencer H. Cone.

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THE BRICK CHURCH.

(Presbyterian,) situate on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth Avenue, is a spacious brick edifice, with a lofty spire. Rev. Dr. Spring is the minister.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

On Fourth Avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, is a new magnificent edifice, built of marble, in the Romanesque style. Its entire length is 146 feet, by 77, the height of the spire is 210 feet. The cost of the church, parsonage, &c., is estimated at \$130,000.

THE FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This is the Rev. Dr. Chapin's. Situated on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth street. The main building is 80 feet by 100. Gothic style. It has a frontage, including the towers, of 95 feet, and the towers are 185 feet high. The height of the main building is 90 feet. The basement for Sunday-school, lecture-room &c., extends over the entire church, and is 11 feet in height. The entire cost of the church and ground is estimated at \$170,000.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,

Situated on Fourth street and Lafayette Place, was built in 1839. It measures 110 feet long by 75 wide; it cost \$160,000. Its exterior is very good; but its interior is characterised by simple elegance. The pulpit is of white marble. The Collegiate Dutch Church is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city. Associated with these Church Associations are the "North Church," in Fulton street; the new and elegant Church in Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street; Ninth-street Church; and that we have just described, on Lafayette Place. The venerable Dr. De Witt and others are the officiating clergymen.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Situate on the east side of Washington Square, was erected in 1840, of rough granite. It is in the Gothic style, with a large centre window and two towers. Its interior is very

finished and effective, especially the ornamental carved work of the organ pulpit, &c. The entire cost of the edifice was \$125,000. The Rev. Dr. Hutton has long been the minister.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS.

(Unitarian), corner of Fourth Avenue and 20th street, is an eccentric and remarkable edifice, being built in the style of the Italian churches of the middle ages, of brick and delicate cream colored stone in alternate courses. Adjoining the church, on 20th street, is the parsonage. Included in the design is to be a spire, or campanile, 300 feet high. The Rev. Dr. Bellows is the minister.

THE FRENCH CHURCH.

The congregation of the French Church, styled "Eglise du St. Esprit," has removed from Franklin street, corner of Church, to Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The new church is Gothic, and very elegant. It will seat about 1,000 persons. The rector is the Rev. Dr. Verren.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.

There are upwards of a dozen synagogues in this city. The most notable are the following:—

Shaarai Tephila (Gates of Prayer), No 112 Wooster street, near Prince street, and

Bnai Jeshurun (Sons of Jeshurun), in Greene street, near Houston street.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

Became a Chartered Institution in 1838. Its location was the result of a careful and extensive survey of the entire vicinity of New York. The enterprise, after four years of hard struggle, was at length placed upon a firm foundation, and the Cemetery was thrown open for interments in 1842. From that time its history has been one of uninterrupted progress. The original enclosure of one hundred and seventy-five acres has swelled, by successive additions on the west and south, to its present dimensions of 413 acres. Broad, substantial roads underlaid with stones, and bordered on the declivities with paved gutters, furnish, at all seasons, a hard and pleasant carriage path of many miles, and conduct the visitor to every part of the Cemetery. Commodious and inviting foot-paths, wind round every hill, and explore each dell and shady nook. The work of grading the entire grounds, involving an immense amount of labor, is now all but completed, and has been prosecuted with a constant regard both to beauty and utility. The water of Sylvan Lake is forced by steam power into an elevated reservoir, whence it is conveyed by pipes to different parts of the ground, to be used in irrigation and for the supply of fountains.

The Cemetery is entered at its northwestern angle from the Fifth Avenue, and also on the southern side from the old road known as Martense's Lane. The original entrance and for many years the sole entrance, was a little south of what is now the northwestern corner of the grounds. This narrow passage-way, with its simple, rustic, yet picturesque lodge and bell-tower, was strictly in consonance with the limited purpose. The increasing number of visitors and of funerals, together with various annoyances which gathered, at length, around this only approach, led to the opening in 1850, of what is now called the Western Entrance. During the twelve following years, visitors found admission to Greenwood almost wholly through this fine approach—the northern gate being appropriated to funerals.

The extension of the Fifth Avenue in 1869, upon a causeway of high grade, running directly by and across the Western Entrance, involved the necessity of a viaduct at that point. The stone archway built by the Trustees, over which the public travel passes, and through which visitors enter or leave the Cemetery, is a work that will compare, in solidity and beauty, with any similar structure in the country. This intrusion of the Avenue made a change of position necessary in regard to some of the buildings connected with this entrance, and they were accordingly removed to the western side of the viaduct. The gate-house here is a handsome wooden structure, with bell-tower and clock, rooms for the gate-keeper and family, and a room for visitors. Near by is a Gardener's Lodge, and not far off, close to the Fourth Avenue, the house occupied by the Superintendent of the workmen. A cottage occupied by the Engineer of the Water Works, a commodious and neat carpenter and blacksmith shop, large barn and stables, storehouse and sheds, comprise the other buildings at this entrance. Some of these erections are consequent upon the purchase of land in 1867, by which direct access to this entrance was effected. The widening of the Fourth Avenue to 120 feet, both sides being lined with trees the entire length of the Avenue, nearly four miles, and the road-bed being macadamized, will render this approach very attractive and desirable for vehicles of all kinds.

At the Southern Entrance, on Martense's Lane, a neat Lodge flanks the gate, and is occupied by the Assistant Superintendent of the workmen. On Battle Hill is a small cottage, occupied by an assistant of the Superintendent of Interments, and in the north-easterly boundary of the Cemetery near Ocean Hill, stands a cottage tenanted by one of the workmen. Nine dwellings in all, occupied by as many families, are within the enclosure of the Cemetery.

In 1860, it was resolved to open a spacious and commanding entrance at the northwestern corner of the Cemetery. Such an entrance, indeed, had been contemplated for many years, and would have been much earlier made, but for a series of difficulties which prevented the Trustees from acquiring full possession of the ground required.

This Northern Entrance, commenced in 1861, was completed in 1863, and constitutes, henceforth, the principal.

mode of access to the Cemetery. It is situated at that point of the ground which lies nearest to the vast population of New York and Brooklyn, and may be reached, at any hour of the day, by means of the horse-cars, which start in constant and frequent succession, from four ferries. Its outer gate closed only at night, opens upon the Fifth Avenue, directly opposite to the termination of Twenty-fifth street. An approach, graded with immense labor, and which, in a few years, will be beautifully shaded, leads, by a broad and gradually widening area, to the grand entrance. The great gate-way, which faces the north, is an imposing and elaborate gothic edifice, solidly constructed of the best New Jersey sandstone. Two passage-ways through the massive structure are appropriated—one to funerals, the other to visitors. A room for the latter to rest in, and fire-proof offices for the Cemetery business, occupy the lower part of the building. Upwards it terminates in three lofty pinnacles. The entire structure, built after designs by R. Upjohn & Son, is 132 feet 6 inches long, and 40 feet deep. The central pinnacle is 106 feet high. There is a bell for the passing procession, and a clock to strike the hours. The deep, triangular recesses of the pediments above the two gate-ways are filled in, on both sides, with groups of sculpture formed of Nova Scotia sandstone. These four groups represent, in durable material and strong relief, viz.: The Saviour's Entombment; His Resurrection; the Resurrection of the Widow's Son and Raising of Lazarus. Still higher up, on the four shields which surmount the quatre-foils, are figures in relief of Faith, of Hope, of Memory, and of Love. The conception and execution of all this expressive and appropriate sculpture are due to Mr. John Moffit, an ingenious young artist. Those scenes familiar to every reader of the Gospel narrative will, it is hoped, lift the thoughts of many afflicted mourners, as they enter and as they leave this home of the dead, to Him who *is the Resurrection and the Life*.

To this structure—by far the most imposing feature of Greenwood, and its fit vestibule,—we invite your special attention. It belongs not to Pagan, but to Christian architecture. Its breadth, massiveness and height are sufficient to invest it with dignity and impressiveness. In its form it exhibits that pleasing union of firm solidity and airy grace, which marks the best specimens of Gothic art. In its

sculptured pediments it presents life-like pictures of those sacred scenes, which have consoled and cheered the Christian mourner for more than eighteen hundred years.

The masonry of these walls is of the most skilful and substantial character, while the material is one of the most beautiful, and, as we firmly believe, one of the most durable of all our buildings of stone. Such is the structure which is now committed to the care of the present and of coming generations, in full confidence that it will become, as years roll on, more and more an object of interest and admiration.

The original entrance being no longer needed, is closed, and its rustic structures have been taken down. A neat stone cottage, in harmony with the architecture of the new gate, has been erected near it, for the porter's use. Adjoining this is a commodious stable for horses employed on the ground by the superintendent of interments and the surveyor; and, in the rear of the stable, two large buildings for the reception of tools, and for storage purposes. A dwelling-house, conveniently near the entrance is occupied by the superintendent of interments, and one, more recently built, for the assistant superintendent, is close by. To all these buildings gas is supplied, and also water from the Brooklyn City mains. Everything connected with these improvements has been done in the most substantial and thorough manner, with a view, not only to present appearance, but to permanent duration and effect.

It is an incidental, but by no means unimportant, result of these changes, that some of the choicest grounds in the whole Cemetery, heretofore inapplicable to burial purposes, have now been graded and prepared for sale.

Large receiving tombs have been constructed on the edge of Arbor Water, which have proved ample, thus far; for every requirement.

The entire surface of the Cemetery has been surveyed with trigonometrical precision, and has been divided into rectangular sections, where practicable, of three hundred square feet each. By reference to the field-book, in which these are all plotted, and where the occupied lots are duly entered, every foot of ground within the enclosure may be defined, or identified, with absolute certainty. As another result of this survey, a new and larger map has been constructed, and is ready for use. The visitor may now avail

himself of a plain and perfectly reliable chart, on which he will find depicted not only numerous and various inequalities of these grounds, but all their avenues and paths clearly delineated and distinctly named.

It would be difficult to make anything like an accurate estimate of the vast amount which has been expended by individual proprietors on the many thousand lots already sold. Several hundred tombs have been constructed—and their vaults, whether placed in side-hills or sunk in the ground, are generally of massive stone-work and durable masonry. The side-hill tombs, are in most cases, fronted by architectural facades, various in form, and often beautiful. In addition to a great number of horizontal tablets, and small headstones, the Cemetery contains probably more than two thousand monuments of marble, of sienite, or of sandstone. These, as might be expected, vary greatly in magnitude and style, and range from forms quite simple and inexpensive, to others of great size and costly decoration. The number of interments made in the Cemetery is now about one hundred and fifty thousand.

With the results of the experiment thus far, as exhibited in the improvements of the Cemetery, and in its daily management, the community for whose benefit it was designed, seems to be more than satisfied. It may well be questioned, whether, anywhere else, or ever before, a place of burial has awakened an interest so deep and wide;—an interest, evinced not only by the rapidly increasing demand for lots and graves, but by the thronging thousands who daily visit the spot.

Since the time when, amid alternations of hope and discouragement, the foundations of this institution were laid, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment of our community. It is not now necessary to urge the manifold evils of intramural interment, or to present and portray the immense superiority of rural sepulture; for the former are no longer denied or doubted—and the latter has been practically demonstrated. The question may be looked upon as settled. Cities cease to endure within their limits the offensive and pestilential danger. The prejudices of early association, and even the ties of love and kindred, cannot longer reconcile the minds of any to the crowded church-yard vault.

Those very feelings, so natural and so strong, which long bound thousands to an objectionable practice, have now set in another and better direction. Beneath the verdant and flowery sod—beneath green and waving foliage—amid tranquil shades, where Nature weeps in all her dews, and sighs in every breeze, and chants a requiem by each warbling bird—the dying generations of this great metropolis will henceforth be sepulchred.

Already, around our Greenwood, cling the strong affections of many thousand hearts. Here lie the parent, the wife, the husband, the child, the lover, and the friend, once dearer to the surviving mourner than all else on earth. Hither often those survivors come, to weep and meditate unseen. And here, by the mouldering relics of what was once so dear, do they hope, at last, to lie down themselves. Nor are these grounds destitute of that broader interest which attaches itself to the names and memories of those who have made themselves illustrious by deeds of greatness or lives of goodness. Here crumble the frail tenements, in which learning and piety, patriotism and courage, once made their glorious home. If the brief experience of the past has accomplished so much, what expectations of the future may not safely be indulged? What tender associations, what kindling memories, what inspiring thoughts, what Christian hopes, will be awakened in the breasts of those who, at some coming and not distant day, shall explore this silent city of the dead!

Long may this fair enclosure be preserved, unmarred by mistaken taste—undecorated by rude hands. Let the worn and weary citizen still find here a momentary but soothing retreat from bustle and toil. Here may Sorrow and pensive Meditation ever find a home. And hither let even the idle and the thoughtless come to learn the lesson of their own mortality from the eloquent but unobtrusive teachings of the tomb.

HINTS AND RULES FOR VISITORS.

While we allow that those who ride or drive through the principal avenues, may see and may enjoy much, it is still true that the pedestrian alone becomes acquainted with Greenwood. He only finds the cross-roads—climbs the hills—dives into the dells, and wanders at will through

scores of sequestered and leafy paths. Among the hundred and twenty-five thousand graves in this Cemetery, there is many a monument, beautiful or queer—many an epitaph, appropriate or absurd, touching or laughable—many a memorial of true love and grief, as well as of harmless vanity and aping fashion—which the great majority of visitors never see, and know nothing of. We would advise those who have the leisure for it, to take one part at a time. Fix on a certain portion of the ground for the extent of a single ramble, and explore it thoroughly with your guide book and Map. A few visits made in this way will accomplish the whole, easily, satisfactorily, yes, delightfully.

Proprietors of lots are entitled to admittance at all times on showing their tickets, but on Sundays only on foot, unless they have special permits from the office of the Cemetery.

Persons not proprietors will be admitted at all times, except on Sundays, by procuring tickets at the office of the Cemetery.

None but Lot-Owners, and their households, will be admitted on horseback, and they only by obtaining a special ticket of admission at the Office of the Cemetery.

• Fast driving is strictly prohibited.

Driving on the paths not allowed.

Smoking not allowed.

Dogs will not be admitted.

Persons having baskets, or any like articles, must, during their stay in the grounds, leave them in charge of the Keepers of the Gates.

No horses may be left by the driver unfastened.

All persons are prohibited from picking any flowers, either wild or cultivated, or breaking any tree, shrub, or plant.

All persons are prohibited from writing upon, defacing, or injuring any monument, fence, or other structure in or belonging to the Cemetery.

Any person disturbing the quiet and good order of the place by noise, or other improper conduct, or who shall violate any of the foregoing rules, will be compelled instantly to leave the grounds.

The Keepers of the Gates are charged to prohibit the entrance of all improper persons, though presenting tickets.

and all those who may be known to have, at any time, willfully transgressed the regulations of the Cemetery.

Persons going to Greenwood can take Hamilton or Fulton Ferry Boats to Brooklyn, thence by street cars, which run every few minutes direct to Greenwood.

PRICE OF LOTS, &C.

The price of lots range, generally, from \$300 to \$600 each, according to their location. Smaller plots, but not less than one-fourth of a lot, will be sold at a small advance above the proportionate rates. These prices include all charges for grading and for mowing the grass as often as may be needed.

The size of each lot is 14 by 27 feet.

The Surveyor or Superintendent of Interments will always be on the grounds to aid those wishing to purchase.

The form of the lots varies sometimes according to circumstances, depending upon the peculiar surface of the ground, and the character of the improvements contemplated. Thus, lots are given in circular, square, oblong, octagonal or oval form, as the circumstances of each case render desirable.

Proprietors may dispose of their lots, and have the transfer recorded on the books of the company by the payment of two dollars for each transfer.

The proprietor of each lot shall have the right to erect any proper stones, monuments, or sepulchral structures thereon, except that no slab shall be set in any other than a horizontal position; that no vault shall be built entirely or partially above ground, without permission of the Company, and that all monuments, and all parts of vaults above ground, shall be of cut stone, granite or marble. The proprietor of each lot shall also have the right to cultivate trees, shrubs, and plants in the same; but no tree, growing within the lot or border, shall be cut down or destroyed, without the consent of the Company.

No wall exceeding eighteen inches in height above the surface, nor iron railing exceeding three feet in height, may be erected without special permission being obtained.

No person allowed to be interred in the Cemetery who shall have died in any prison, or shall have been executed for any crime.

The Charter authorizes the Corporation to receive upon trust any donation or bequest for the purpose of improving or embellishing the Cemetery generally, or any cemetery lot, and for the erection, preservation, and renewal of any monumental structure and enclosure.

All moneys received have been thus applied, either in immediate expenditure, or in the formation of a Permanent Improvement Fund, which, when augmented by future sales, will afford an adequate income, before the lots are all sold, to keep the grounds and improvements perpetually in perfect order. This Fund amounted, on the 1st January, 1872, to nearly \$600,000.

THE ENVIRONS OF THE CITY.

The environs of New York abound in picturesque retreats for the lover of rural beauty. Not only are abundant facilities rendered available to the pleasure tourist, in the multiplicity of modes of conveyance by land or by water, but the geographical position of the metropolis places within the circuit of a few miles almost every variety of beautiful scenery, as well as villages, towns, and localities of historic interest. For a cool sea-breeze and pleasing aquatic excursion, the trip by the steamer for Shrewsbury and Long Branch, or Coney Island, will be found full of interest. Boats for the former leave foot of Robinson street, North River, and Peck Slip, East River, daily; for the latter the boat starts from the foot of Battery Place.

STATEN ISLAND

Is a place of much attraction as a summer resort, and the boats make the trip every hour from Whitehall Dock, near the Battery. The scenery is exceedingly fine; and the drives to the Telegraph Station, Stapleton, Richmond, New Brighton, with their clusters of beautiful villas and country seats, are full of attraction.

HOBOKEN.

On the New Jersey shore is Hoboken, with its Elysian fields and pleasure grounds, the bold bluffs of Weehawken, the Sybil's cave, and the memorable spot of the duel between Colonel Burr and General Hamilton. The boats for Hoboken leave every half-hour from Canal street, Barclay street, and Christopher street ferries.

FLUSHING.

A pleasant trip to the entrance of Long Island Sound brings one to Flushing—a remarkably rural and picturesque town, with extensive botanic gardens, nurseries, and numerous elegant residences. It is a chosen suburban retreat of the New Yorkers. The Flushing boat leaves twice a day the dock adjoining the Fulton Ferry.

Bay Side, situated about four miles from Flushing, is a delightful place for a day's excursion; the scenery is beautiful, and the bay is famous for its clams—a roast of chowder served up in primitive style being one of the features of the place. This place can be reached by private conveyance only, but which can be obtained at Flushing at moderate charges.

FORT HAMILTON.

An attractive place on the southwestern shore of Long Island, about five miles from the city; and

CONEY ISLAND,

A short distance beyond, forming a part of Gravesend Township. It can be reached by boat from Pier No. 1, North River, or by cars from Brooklyn.

Time was when this sea-girt, barren sand-heap, was the only fashionable sea-bathing resort for New-Yorkers, and when its beach was thronged with the beauty and the refinement of Manhattan Island and Brooklyn. But its nearness to the city, and the increasing facilities of reaching it, caused it to be speedily monopolised, with few exceptions, by the rougher classes and loose characters, and it was long ago abandoned by the "upper ten" for fresher waves and beaches more remote.

JAMAICA,

Which is easy of access by the L. I. Railroad, South Ferry, which leaves three or four times a day, is an interesting old rural town, and is the highway of communication to Hempstead, Greenpoint, Rockaway and Montauk: the last-named on the extremity of the island, affords a magnificent view of the broad ocean, which there skirts the horizon in almost every direction. There is a remnant of the pure Indian still living on this eastern extremity of the coast.

THROG'S POINT

Is another pleasing excursion. Sixteen miles from the city. It is the termination, at Long Island Sound, of Throgg's, or rather Throgmorton's Neck. From this headland, which divides the East River from the Sound, a very splendid view is obtained. Fort Schuyler, on the point, and Pelham Bridge, may be embraced in this excursion.

ASTORIA.

An eighth excursion may take for its terminus the thriving village of Astoria, six miles to the north-east of New York. The academy, botanic gardens, &c. are worthy of notice; but its most interesting feature is the singular whirlpool in its neighborhood, denominated Hell Gate—"Helle Gate"—by the Dutch.

MONTAUK.

On the extremity of Long Island, and almost surrounded by water, affords a magnificent view of the broad Atlantic, which here laps the horizon in almost every direction. One of the most interesting features of the neighborhood is a remnant of the pure Indian still living on the eastern extremity of the coast. They mostly subsist by fishing, their dress and manners are rude and picturesque and they still retain, in a small measure, the dialect of their red forefathers.

CROTON DAM.

A visit to the great Croton Aqueduct is one of the most interesting expeditions, as well as the easiest, that could be

devised. The village of Croton is about 35 miles from the city, which is reached best by the Hudson River Railroad. The famous Dam pertaining to the works is well worthy of a visit. The lake, measuring five miles, covers an area of 400 acres; it is formed by a dam 250 long, and 38 feet wide at the base, allowing a discharge of 60 million gallons of water daily.

FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The national defences of New York comprise the following:—The strong fortifications of the Narrows—on the one side Forts Tompkins and Fort Richmond at the lower verge of the Staten Island shore. These fortifications are quite new, are constructed of grey stone, mounted with guns of large calibre, and are among the most imposing objects that first greet the vision of the passenger from the water-waste. The water-battery is the most fort-like in appearance, but, in the event of a fleet of iron clads undertaking to force an entrance, would probably prove more vulnerable than the batteries on the heights, from which a continuous volley of plunging shot could be directed with as much effect as from Gibraltar or any stronghold in the world.

Opposite, on the Long Island shore, is the formidable Fort Hamilton which numbers in its armament several of the celebrated Rodman guns, whose iron spherical shot of one thousand pounds would prove disagreeable to the sides of almost any iron ship-of-war that floats; and also the old round, red Fort Lafayette, isolated in the waves, and likely to prove more famous as a rebel prison than as an impregnable fortress in these days of improved warfare.

To protect the inner harbor, there are Forts Columbus and Castle William on Governor's Island, and the works on Bedlow's and Ellis Islands.

Castle William, measuring 600 feet in circumference, and

60 feet high, is a circular stone battery connecting with Fort Columbus on the same Island. Here are barracks and a corps of U. S. troops.

Governor's Island—formerly known as Nut Island, from its formerly being covered with 'nut trees—was in colonial times, used by the English Governors as pleasure grounds. The several fortifications here may be easily seen by taking a boat from Castle Garden foot of the battery.

The East River or Sound defences consist of Fort Schuyler on Throg's Neck, a large three tier gun fortification built of gray granite. Opposite on the Long Island shore the government are erecting new works both of granite and earth. These when completed it is expected will amply protect the city from any hostile fleet approaching from the direction of Long Island Sound.

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NEWPORT.

The routes to Newport, R. I., from New York are by Fall River line of steamboats; or *via* New Haven, New London & Stonington, to Wickford, there connecting by ferry with Newport. Newport is situated on an island in Narragansett Bay, and has long been celebrated as a healthy locality and fashionable watering-place. The cool sea-breezes, which moderate the heat of summer, and the splendid views Newport affords, combine to render it an attractive and favorite resort. The hotel accommodations are unsurpassed, and private boarding-houses numerous. Visitors and invalids will find plenty of amusement in fishing, sailing, sea-bathing, &c. Distance from New York, 165 miles. The Ocean House has first-class accommodations for 400 guests. The Fillmore and Aquidneck are the only other houses open.

LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch N. J., is thirty miles from New York, on the eastern shore. Steamboats "Jesse Hoyt" and "Plymouth Rock" leave New York from Pier 28, North River, for Sandy Hook, connecting there with New Jersey Southern Railway for Long Branch.

For those who enjoy sea-bathing, Long Branch offers particular inducements. Hotels: Mansion, United States, Continental, and West End.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Visitors to Rockaway Beach proceed from New York to Brooklyn, thence by South Side Railway *via* Jamaica. The Beach affords excellent bathing, and has become quite a fashionable watering-place.

CAPE MAY.

This is a fashionable and very delightful resort during the summer months, and is much frequented by parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the West. Cape May may be

reached by the Philadelphia and Cape May Railway Lines, from the Ferry, foot of Market street Philadelphia, or by the steamboat lines from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

SARATOGA.

Persons visiting Saratoga from New York can take either the Hudson River or Harlem Railway cars, or the steamboat to Albany or Troy—from Albany, *via* Albany division of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railway; from Troy, *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railway.

Saratoga Springs is the most celebrated watering-place in the United States, and is resorted to from all parts of the Union. It is situated in northern New York, 184 miles from New York City, and 39 miles north of Albany.

Saratoga Lake, seven miles from the springs, is a pretty sheet of water, with good boating and fishing. A fine carriage-drive is now being made from the springs to the lake, which, when finished, will add much to the attractions of Saratoga.

NIAGARA FALLS.

These falls can be reached from New York by the Hudson River and New York Central and Erie Railways.

Niagara Falls are situated on the Niagara River, fourteen miles from Lake Ontario, and are so famous all over the world for their stupendous size and magnificence as to render a description of them almost unnecessary. There are, however, some objects of interest connected with a visit to these falls, which may be worth while pointing out to the attention of the tourists. The best view that can be obtained of the whole cataract is from the Canadian shore, at a point called Table Rock. The American Fall, though nothing like the width of the Canadian, is six feet higher than the latter, having a descent of 164 feet. At Bath Island, which is connected with the mainland and Goat Island by a bridge, visitors register their names, and, by the payment of 25c., can visit all the islands without extra charge. A stone tower forty five feet high has been erect on Terrapin Bridge, from the top of which a splendid view of the foaming waters can be had. The Biddle Stairs are on Goat Island, and have a descent of 180 feet in all. From the foot of these stairs there are three paths; one leads to Crescent, or Horseshoe Falls;

another, to the right, leads to the Cave of Winds; and the third runs to the river below. Persons wishing to pass behind the sheet of water will find a guide who will furnish a suitable dress at Table Rock. The rapids above the falls, and the whirlpool below, are well worthy a visit, especially the former.

There are several fine hotels at Niagara Falls for the accommodation of visitors; the International, the Cataract, near the American Fall, and the Clinton House on the Canada side are the best.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

From New York, *via* New York and New Haven and Connecticut River Railways; also by way of Hudson River.

The White Mountains are situated in Coose County, New Hampshire, and consists of a number of mountain peaks from four to six thousand feet in altitude, the highest of them being Mount Washington, which is 6,243 feet above the level of the sea, and possesses the greatest attraction to tourists. Its ascent has lately become quite fashionable with visitors to the mountains. The "Notch" is a narrow gorge between two enormous cliffs, extending for a distance of two miles. Its entrance is about twenty feet wide, and the mountain scenery, diversified by beautiful cascades falling over perpendicular rocks, is grand in the extreme. The principal hotels are Crawford's and the Glen House.

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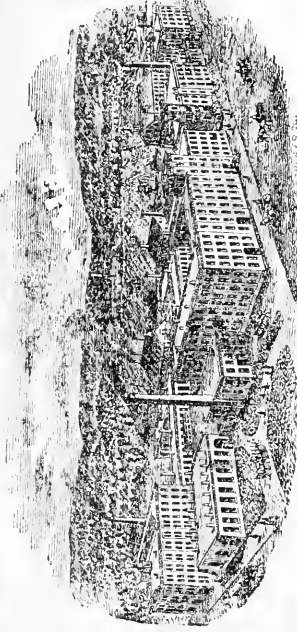
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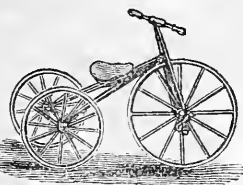
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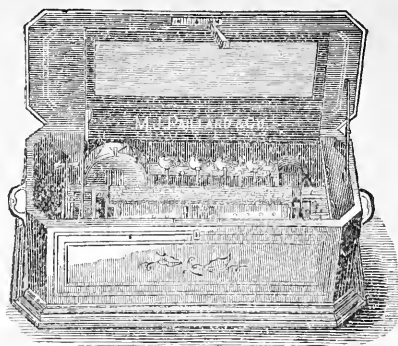
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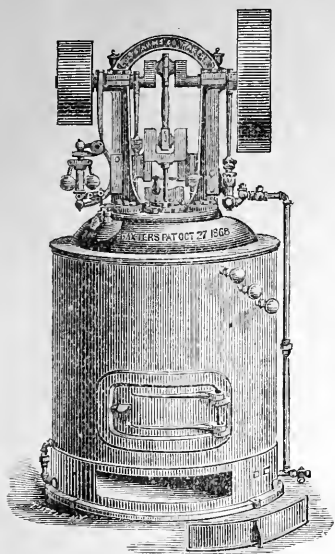
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